

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR AUTHORITY TO PROTECT AMERICANS ON HIGH SEAS

Addresses Joint Session of Congress—Armed Neutrality is the Policy He Proposes.

Does Not Necessarily Mean That United States Will Declare War With Germany.

Washington.—Asking authority to arm merchant ships and to take any other means which may prove necessary to protect American lives and interests on the high seas, President Wilson Monday addressed a joint session of Congress on the German-American situation.

Realizing that the step taken by the President draws the United States measurably nearer open hostilities with the German Government, Congress listened with deepest gravity to the President's pronouncement.

The President's address was as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times, during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the Houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us.

"On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the imperial German government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the Eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity even, which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

Results Not Yet Disclosed.

"Its practical results are not yet fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the first of February, when the new policy of the imperial government was put into operation. We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral governments to prevent these depredations, but so far none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

"Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the Fry, in which it will be recalled, the German government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Fry, were safeguarded with reasonable care. The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon-box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method, which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German government has used it.

Evidences Of Danger.

"But, while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting. It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers.

"No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are, in fact, and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

"I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand, by constitutional limitation, and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it. I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise.

Wants Congressional Support.

"No doubt, I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but

LOST BOTH ARMS AND EYE IN WAR

Turkish Bullet Explodes Bomb in Hands Of American.

New York.—Mark Alexander, of Roanoke, Va., arrived here on the steamer Orduna. He said that he had gone abroad as a horse handler shortly after the outbreak of the war, and had enlisted with the British forces. He was detailed to a bombing squad, and sent with the expeditionary forces to the Dardanelles.

During a charge he was holding a bomb preparatory to throwing when a

I prefer, in the present circumstances, not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit so far as we can divine and interpret it.

"No one doubts that it is our duty to do so. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion, but with clear and steadfast purpose.

Armed Neutrality.

"Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise. Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it and their desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do. I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances that I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able.

Not Proposing War.

"I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people, who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace, to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

You Will Understand Why I Can Make No Definite Proposal or Forecasts of Action Now and Must Ask for Your Supporting Authority in the Most General Terms.

The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen. "I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months, and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms, should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

"I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought, the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself. I am thinking, not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that.

"I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance.

No Selfish Material Rights.

"We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of state, and of mankind must rest as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty. I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things."

shot from a Turkish rifle exploded in his hands, cutting off both arms above the elbows and destroying the sight of his right eye. He receives a small pension from the British Government.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill carrying about \$250,000,000 was passed by the House without a record vote. An attempt to add universal training legislation was defeated by a point of order.

MUCH LESS POMP AT INAUGURAL

Ceremony Next Monday Will Be Marked By Simplicity.

TO TAKE OATH SUNDAY

Parade Will Be Two Hours Shorter Than Usual, With Fewer Regular and State Troops In Line.

Washington.—The inauguration next Monday of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall for their second term as President and Vice-President of the United States will be marked by Democratic simplicity and will lack much of the gorgeous display that has surrounded these events in years gone by.

The ceremony will be spread over two days since March 4 falls on Sunday. The President will take the oath of office Sunday in the White House, and on Monday he will deliver his inaugural address in front of the Capitol and afterward head the inaugural parade down Pennsylvania avenue. The ceremony of swearing in the President will not be a public function and probably will be attended only by high Government officials, members of the Senate and the House and a number of specially invited guests. The oath will be administered by Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court.

The President will deliver his inaugural address at noon Monday from a stand erected in front of the Capitol. Shortly before that hour Vice-President Marshall will take the oath in the Senate chamber. This part of the ceremony will be as simple as conditions will permit.

The lack of the usual pomp and gorgeous display will be found in the inaugural parade and the social functions. The parade itself will be nearly two hours shorter than usual, and there will be no inaugural ball to enhance the social side of the ceremonies. A much shorter parade is imperative by the absence of thousands of soldiers. The regular army is doing duty on the Mexican border, and only a regiment or so will march. The National Guardsmen and independent military companies of various States, which always gave much pomp to the parade by their fancy dress uniforms, will be absent, first, on account of their long service on the border, and secondly, because an order has been issued by General Scott putting the ban on fancy dress uniforms of the militia organizations.

There will be no long delay this year in the parade moving in front of the White House. The President has decided to eat only a light luncheon after arriving at the White House from the Capitol. On former occasions more than an hour was consumed at these luncheons, and the parade had to rest arms until the Executive had finished and taken his place in the reviewing stand. President Wilson plans to spend only 10 minutes at luncheon.

There will be found in the marching line the usual civic clubs, Democratic organizations, cadet corps from West Point, Annapolis, St. John's, Virginia Military Institute, Culver and other military schools. The withdrawal of the elaborate woman's section by Mrs. Boggs, of the Wilson League, on account of her disagreement with Inaugural Chairman Harper, will not remove women altogether from the parade. Another woman's section, organized by Mrs. Stoner, will be in line. Washington itself is preparing for a big day. The whole downtown section is putting on a fancy dress of national colors. Stands to hold thousands of persons for reviewing the parade have been erected and all the seats sold. At night a brilliant display of fireworks will be held.

Another unusual feature of this year's ceremonies is that it will be the first prohibition inauguration in the history of the country. The Jones Works law, recently passed by Congress to regulate saloons in Washington, provides that no intoxicants shall be sold on the day Presidents are inducted into office.

30 MINUTES FOR SLAYING A MAN.

Court Lenient With Father Who Avenged Insult To Daughter.

Mansfield, La.—Edgar L. Calhoun, a business man here, served a jail sentence of 30 minutes for manslaughter. Calhoun admitted on the witness stand that he had killed Green Columbus, but claimed Columbus had insulted his daughter. The verdict was "guilty as charged," but it included a recommendation for "extreme mercy" and the Court made the sentence a half hour's imprisonment.

POLICE JOBS FOR GUARDSMEN.

District Of Columbia Will Take Care Of Those Who Need Work.

Washington.—The 235 District National Guardsmen, whose jobs have been filled since they enlisted and were ordered to the Mexican boundary, will be given places on the Washington police force, if they desire such employment. Major Puller, superintendent of police, stated that there were a number of vacancies to be filled in the police department.

ONLY HULLS ESCAPE DAMAGE.

German Sailors Wreck Their Ships In Honolulu Harbor.

Washington.—German crews, who damaged their vessel in Honolulu harbor when relations between the United States and Germany were broken, destroyed even the scientific instruments. A report to the Department of Commerce says only hulls escaped.

The greater part of 4,000,000 tons of herring caught yearly in Japanese waters are used to fertilize rice fields.

JUST PLAIN AMERICAN



RESERVE ARMY OF 4,000,000 MEN

General Staff's Universal Service Bill in Senate.

ANNUAL COST \$472,258,746

The Scheme Would Enroll About 500,000 Youths 19 Years Old, Mentally and Physically Fit, With No Dependent Parents.

Washington.—The Army General Staff Universal Service Bill was transmitted to the Senate Military Committee by Secretary Baker without a dissenting expression by the administration either on the general subject or the special proposal.

The Secretary said it was not thought that Congress could give so intricate a problem consideration in the closing days of this session, but suggested that wide publicity be given the staff plan "to the end that both Congress and the War Department can, in any subsequent consideration given to the subject, have the benefit of an enlightened, thoughtful public opinion upon the needs and wishes of the country."

"As yet," the letter of transmittal continues, "I am not prepared to say officially for the War Department that the need of the country can reasonably be said to be for so great an establishment nor can we yet, without further study and deliberation, be confident that the means suggested are the most appropriate to the need which it shall be determined wise to foresee."

In round numbers the staff plan would supply a trained force of 4,000,000 men, with one year of intensive military instruction. It is estimated by the War College that approximately 500,000 boys in their nineteenth year would be available for training annually. They would, under the plan, be liable to call to the colors until 32 years of age, passing after the first 11 months of their training to the first reserve for the next four years and one month, then into the second reserve and finally into the unorganized reserve, until they reached the age of 45.

The purpose of the bill is to constitute the first reserve as a fully organized and equipped fighting force with a strength of 1,500,000 ready to respond instantly to a call to arms. The second reserve, of equal size, but only partially equipped, would require some time to take the field. Eventually there would be 1,000,000 additional trained men ready to fill in gaps at the front.

In addition to these forces there would be a regular army, composed of men choosing military life as a profession, of 24,000 officers and 235,886 enlisted men. Of these 27,000 would form the overseas forces and 23,000 the frontier forces, the remainder comprising the permanent training personnel which could take care of the instruction of from 49,386 to 654,292 reserve recruits annually. If the proportion of available men for training was greater than the figure given the permanent training force would have to be proportionately increased.

PROVIDE FOR ARMY OF 5,000,000.

British Force To Be That Large, Exclusive Of India.

London.—The army estimates just issued, provide for an army of 5,000,000 men, exclusive of India. An additional navy estimate calls for 50,000 officers and men, bringing the total of the navy personnel to 450,000.

NEW COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

W. B. Colver and Former Governor Fort For Trade Board.

Washington.—William B. Colver, a St. Paul newspaper publisher, and John Franklin Fort, former governor of New Jersey, were nominated by President Wilson as members of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Colver is a Democrat, and succeeds Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, chairman of the commission, who recently resigned. His term will expire in 1922.

W. VA. TO FIGHT DEBT MANDAMUS

Senate Directs Counsel To Appear Before Supreme Court.

Charleston, W. Va.—The West Virginia Senate unanimously adopted a resolution directing the Attorney General and other counsel to appear before the Supreme Court and oppose the mandamus asked for by Virginia to compel West Virginia to take steps to pay the old Virginia debt. The Governor is requested, whether the judgment be for or against West Virginia.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN P. R. R. WRECK

Foodstuffs Rushed Eastward Also Destroyed.

A DISASTROUS COLLISION

Seventeen Racehorses On Their Way To New York Lost In The Wreckage—Victims Burned Beyond Recognition.

Bristol, Pa.—Four men lost their lives, three being burned to death; three were injured, 17 horses killed, nine cars burned and 30 odd cars, both express and freight loaded with perishable food being rushed to relieve the famine of food in cities were destroyed in the worst wreck that ever occurred on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The wreck was a mile and a half east of here early Sunday. The killed are: William King, Wilmington, Del., fireman of the engine on the express train; Thomas (Long Tom) Durish and Harry Dunlap, of Williamsport, horsemen in the express car.

The injured are W. T. Hulihan, of Williamsport; Thomas Bank, of Trenton, and Patrick Hayes, engineer of the express train.

Soon after 2 o'clock a freight train westbound was halted by one of the cars having a broken axle. At 2.45 a special Adams express bound from Philadelphia to New York crashed into the freight car with the broken axle as it fell over on to track No. 2 in front of the express going east. The heavy express jammed up and the engine was thrown across the four main tracks and car after car piled up in a heap. The wreckage caught fire and soon the entire mass was ablaze.

Bristol firemen were summoned, and with the four companies of the department responding, fought the flames for 10 hours. Behind the engine of the Adams Express special was a car filled with six horses, all racers except a pony. The horses were in charge of W. T. Hulihan and consigned to H. H. Wilson, Madison Square Garden, New York City, where they were to be exhibited and offered for sale on Tuesday. In this car beside the six horses were Thomas Durish, Harry Dunlap and Long Tom, which is the only name known to W. T. Hulihan, the only survivor of the four men in charge of the horses. Hulihan says the horses killed were valued at \$71,000. Included in the lost animals are Capt. R. A. Green, horse owned by himself, and Little Jewel and Bell Chord, with records of 16 1/2 and 17 1/2, respectively.

The four men killed were crushed and burned beyond recognition. Carloads of fruit, food supplies and clothing were spilled over the rails for a distance of hundreds of yards. Several carloads of print paper were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

GENERAL PERSHING IS NAMED.

Succeeds General Funston As Head Of Southern Department.

Washington.—Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American punitive expedition in Mexico, was appointed to succeed the late General Funston as commander of the Southern Department of the United States Army.

With Funston's death, Brigadier-General Pershing automatically assumed temporary command of the department.

VOCATIONAL BILL SIGNED.

Federal Aid Given States That Adopt That Kind Of Training.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the Smith-Hughes Vocational bill providing for Federal aid to the States in promoting training in agriculture, trades, home economics and industrial subjects. The bill appropriates for preparing teachers \$500,000 for 1918, \$700,000 for 1919, \$900,000 for 1920 and \$1,000,000 for 1921 and annually thereafter.

HOGS \$12.95 A HUNDREDWEIGHT.

Bring Highest Price Paid In History Of Chicago Market.

Chicago.—Hogs sold within 5 cents of \$13 a hundred pounds at the Union Stock Yards Wednesday, the highest price paid in the history of the Chicago market. Stock yards commission men estimated that there is a shortage of 1,000,000 hogs at the 11 principal markets of the country.

Canadian merchants are in the market for feather dusters.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

While skating near Blake, Arthur Warrington fell on the ice, breaking his collar bone.

Mrs. Mary Bancroft, of New Valley, has been appointed by the Cecil County School Board principal of Elk Neck public school, vice Miss Finn, resigned.

William E. Wilson, 54 years old, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died suddenly at his home near Easton.

George W. Crabbee, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of West Virginia, has been chosen to succeed Dr. Thomas Hare as superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League.

Charged with conducting speak-easies in Elkton, Eugene Burton and Henrietta House have been committed to Elkton jail for the action of the March term of court.

Ernest Brickley, a well-known baseball player, has sold his property in Cecil county and will remove to Philadelphia, where he has been employed as a mail clerk for some weeks.

Rev. Adrian Van Overen, for the past six years pastor of the Head of Christiana Presbyterian Church, Elkton, is being urged to accept a call to the Presbyterian Church at Circleville, N. Y.

Three thousand persons attended the two opening services of Frederick's evangelistic campaign, which began Sunday afternoon and will continue a month. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the City Opera House, where the services were held.

Mrs. Laura J. Buckley, 70 years old, who was severely burned three weeks ago, when her clothing ignited from a gas stove at her home in Cumberland, died at the Western Maryland Hospital. She leaves her husband, John E. J. Buckley; a son, William, both former newspaper men, and two daughters.

James A. Walton, receiving teller of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, has tendered his resignation to take effect March 16. Mr. Walton resigns, it is understood, because of impaired health. He also is president of the Board of County Commissioners, but will not relinquish that position. It is understood that Harry G. Rulman will succeed Mr. Walton.

Frank R. Brewer, farmer, near Funkstown, held public auction of live stock and farm implements Friday and record prices were received. Standing at the top of the high prices was Brewer's flock of 18 sheep, which sold for \$26 a head. There also were 20 lambs in the herd. Horses sold for \$254, cows \$91, and potatoes \$2.60 a bushel. The sale amounted to \$3,200.

Former County Commissioner Henry Creutzberg, 76 years old, is dead at his home in Barton, from pneumonia. He came to this country 64 years ago from Germany, settled in Barton, and engaged in the mercantile business there for over 50 years. Upon the creation of the office of county road director, Mr. Creutzberg was elected a member of the first board as a Republican.

The Western Maryland Railway Company acquired 40 acres of land from John L. Miller, at Ridgeley, opposite Cumberland, for the improvement of yard and shop facilities. The acquiring of the tract means great improvements at this terminal and erection of new car shops, work on which is to be started as soon as the weather is favorable. The shops will employ 250 additional men.

Mrs. Minnie Bant Hite was fatally injured and her husband, Ralph M. Hite, was badly bruised when a horse attached to a buggy in which they were riding stumbled on the Little Valley road, one mile from Cumberland, and fell with the buggy and occupants down a 30-foot embankment into Dry run. Mrs. Hite's skull was crushed and she died on her way to the Allegheny Hospital.

The Wicomico County Tomato Growers met at Salisbury and formed a permanent association. The objects are the better cultivation of the crop and better prices on account of quality and the manner of packing. The meeting was largely attended by farmers throughout the county. No price was agreed upon by the growers for this year's contract with canneries but that point will be settled by the association before the crop is contracted for. It was the general opinion at the meeting that the crop would not be offered for less than \$15 a ton, delivered at the canneries. It is claimed by those interested that before the tomato crop is contracted for the association will have 150 members, including the largest tomato growers in Wicomico. Last year the prevailing price for tomatoes was \$10 a ton.

The geological expedition that has just returned from Russia from the Island of Spitzbergen reports the discovery of immense coal deposits on that island. According to the report of the expedition, the coal deposits consist of two layers at different depths. The upper layer is at a depth of two or three meters (6.6 to 9.5 feet), and the workable area is considered to be about 200 square miles.

One must fight as an archangel for freedom, but in freedom one must live as a saint.—Serbian proverb.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

\$25,000 For Old School.

Annapolis—

Old Charlotte Hall Academy, in St. Mary's county, whose history is as old as the history of the nation, got what might be called a new birth of freedom at the first banquet of its alumni association in six years. Sixty-eight graduates who met at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, heard Capt. B. F. Crowson, superintendent of the school, tell of its imperative needs, not in extension, but in actual necessities, and the alumni, before the banquet ended, virtually pledged themselves to raise \$25,000 and as much more as might be necessary.

One man alone, Frank B. Keech, New York banker, with offices in Wall street, pledged \$10,000 if the alumni association would raise \$10,000 more. Charlotte Hall, he said, had inspired him as a boy to do what he has done in the business world, and he called upon the other alumni to search themselves for the realization that they owed their own success to what the old school had done for them.

Dana Hodgdon, secretary and treasurer of the association, presented to the banqueters several schemes for raising the money, and urged that the alumni be represented upon the board of trustees of the school. He emphasized the need of more athletic activity at Charlotte Hall, and of a modern gymnasium. He said he expected little trouble in raising the money. Alumni from points as far distant as the Panama Canal Zone, and far Western States, had written to him expressing interest in the revivifying of the alumni association.

Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie was present and made a brief address, and the Charlotte Hall men cheered him as "the next Governor of the State."

While Charlotte Hall is a military school, and its graduates and students have fought in every war that concerned the nation, from the Revolution to the war with Spain, there was no official discussion of any national military matters. Everybody was too much concerned over the future of the school for that. But the talk around the tables was to the effect that Charlotte Hall men are as ready today, at a moment's notice, to come forward when their country needs them as their forefathers were.

Autos Will Be Needed.

E. Austin Baughman, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, announced that he would begin the compilation of a list of motorcar and motortruck owners who, in the event of war, are willing to turn their machines over to the Federal Government.

This step he has decided to take because at the outbreak of the European war the Government involved commandeered all the motorcars and assumed that this country would also need many cars if there is an outbreak of hostilities with Germany. The cars are useful in transporting men and the trucks in handling the supplies.

J. M. Dennis 51 Years Old.

State Treasurer John M. Dennis is 51 years old. He celebrated the event in his office in the Union Trust Building and working as usual. Mr. Dennis was born in Frederick. He came to Baltimore in 1891 as manager of the western department of Tate, Muller & Co., grain exporters. For something more than two years he has been president of the Union Trust Company and has increased the deposits of the institution from about \$500,000 to more than \$5,000,000.

Back From Roads Inspection.

Governor Harrington and Chairman Zouck, of the State Roads Commission, returned to Annapolis after a trip over the State road through Southern Maryland, between Annapolis and Solomon's Island. They found the highway in good condition, except for a stretch of several miles between South River and Owings Station, due largely to a sand loan and gravel surfacing. The Roads Commission, it is stated, will take prompt steps to rectify this bad condition.

Applies For Charter.

The Capital Service Corporation applied to the State Tax Commission for a charter. The company is to have a capitalization of \$500,000 and will make a specialty of purchasing the accounts of mercantile concerns in this and other cities.

TOLD IN SHORT ORDER.

Velvet carpets began to be used in Europe about the Fourteenth Century.

The Pope is said to live at the Vatican on a very simple diet, as simple as that of the poorest tradesman.

The first day nursery reserved especially for the children of munition workers is being established by Acton (England) Council.

The Cuban government has established nine wireless stations on the Island of Cuba and one on the Isle of Pines.

A Philadelphia is the inventor of a paper bag, the top of which is reinforced and so cut that it forms a handle.

The kangaroo can leap with ease a distance of 60 or 70 feet, hop over a horse or take fences 12 or 14 feet in height.

Trained athletes have cleared twenty-four feet and a few inches in a running broad jump contest, but human beings do not rank well as jumpers.

"K"

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

Dr. Max Wilson pays a heavy penalty for his faithlessness to Sidney. Carlotta Harrison's influence once again shows its character. Sidney is deeply involved—and the whole hard truth about K. LeMoyné comes out.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

When Joe suddenly announced his inclination to go out into the country after all, Le Moyné suspected a ruse to get rid of him, and insisted on going along. Joe consented grudgingly. "Car's at Bailey's garage," he said sullenly. "I don't know when I'll get back."

"That won't matter." K's tone was cheerful. "I'm not sleeping, anyhow." That passed unnoticed until they were on the highroad, with the car running smoothly between yellowing fields of wheat. Then: "So you've got it too!" he said. "We're a fine pair of fools. We'd both be better off if I sent the car over a bank."

He gave the wheel a reckless twist, and Le Moyné called him to time sternly. They had supper at the White Springs hotel—not on the terrace, but in the little room where Carlotta and Wilson had taken their first meal together. Joe submitted with bad grace, but the meal cheered and steadied him. K. found him more amenable to reason, and, gaining his confidence, learned of his desire to leave the city.

"I'm stuck here," he said. "I'm the only one, and mother yells blue murder when I talk about it. I want to go to Cuba. My uncle owns a farm down there."

"Perhaps I can talk your mother over. I've been there." Joe was all interest. His dilated pupils became more normal, his restless hands grew quiet. K's even voice, the picture he drew of life on the island, the stillness of the little hotel in its midweek dullness, seemed to quiet the boy's tortured nerves. He was nearer to peace than he had been for many days, but he smoked incessantly, lighting one cigarette after another.

At ten o'clock he left K. and went for the car. He paused for a moment, rather sheepishly, by K's chair.

"I'm feeling a lot better," he said. "I haven't got the band around my head. You talk to mother."

That was the last K. saw of Joe Drummond until the next day.

CHAPTER XXI.

Carlotta had set the hour for meeting Wilson at nine, when the late dusk of summer had fallen; and she met him then, smiling, a faintly perfumed white figure, slim and young, with a thrill in her voice that was only half assumed.

"It's very late," he complained. "Surely you are not going to be back at ten."

"I have special permission to be out late."

"Good!" And then, recollecting their new situation: "We have a lot to talk over. It will take time."

At the White Springs hotel they stopped to fill the gasoline tank of the car. Joe Drummond saw Wilson there, in the sheet-iron garage alongside of the road. The Wilson car was in the shadow. It did not occur to Joe that the white figure in the car was not Sidney. He went rather white, and stepped out of the zone of light. The influence of Le Moyné was still on him, however, and he went on quietly with what he was doing. But his hands shook as he filled the radiator. He had been an ass; Le Moyné was right. He'd get away—to Cuba if he could—and start over again. He would forget the street and let it forget him.

The men in the garage were talking. "To Schwartz's, of course," one of them grumbled.

"That was Wilson, the surgeon in town. He used to come here. Now he goes on to Schwartz's. Pretty girl he had with him."

So Max Wilson was taking Sidney to Schwartz's, making her the butt of garage talk! The smiles of the men were evil. Joe's hands grew cold, his head hot. A red mist spread between him and the line of electric lights. He knew Schwartz's, and he knew Wilson. When K. growing uneasy, came out into the yard, he was in time to see Joe run his car into the road and turn it viciously toward Schwartz's.

Carlotta's nearness was having its calculated effect on Max Wilson. His spirits rose as the engine, marking perfect time, carried them along the quiet roads.

Partly it was reaction—relief that she should be so reasonable, so complaisant—and a sort of holiday spirit after the day's hard work. Oddly enough, and not so irritating as may appear, Sidney formed a part of the evening's happiness—that she loved him; that, back in the lecture room, eyes and even mind on the lecturer, her heart was with him.

So, with Sidney the basis of his happiness, he made the most of his evening's freedom. He sang a little in his clear tenor—even, once when they had slowed down at a crossing, bent over audaciously and kissed Carlotta's hand in the full glare of a passing train.

"How reckless of you!"

"I like to be reckless," he replied.

His boyishness annoyed Carlotta. She did not want the situation to get out of hand. Moreover, what was so real for her was only too plainly a lack for him. She began to doubt her power.

The hopelessness of her situation was dawning on her. Even when the touch of her beside him and the solitude of the country roads got in his blood, and he bent toward her, she found no encouragement in his words: "I am mad about you tonight."

She took her courage in her hands: "Then why give me up for someone else?"

"That's different. I am a woman. I—I love you, Max. No one else will ever care as I do."

"You are in love with the Lamb?"

"That was a trick. I am sorry, Max. I don't care for anyone else in the world. If you let me go I'll want to die."

Then, as he was silent: "If you'll marry me, I'll be true to you all my life. I swear it. There will be nobody else, ever."

The sense, if not the words, of what he had sworn to Sidney that Sunday afternoon under the trees, on this very road! Swift shame overtook him, that he should be here, that he had allowed Carlotta to remain in ignorance of how things really stood between them.

"I'm sorry, Carlotta. It's impossible. I'm engaged to marry someone else."

"Sidney Page?"—almost a whisper. "Yes."

He was ashamed at the way she took the news. If she had stormed or wept, he would have known what to do. But she sat still, not speaking.

"You must have expected it, sooner or later."

Still she made no reply. He thought she might faint, and looked at her anxiously. Her profile, indistinct beside him, looked white and drawn. But Carlotta was not fainting. She was making a desperate plan. If their escape became known, it would end things between Sidney and him. She was sure of that. She needed time to think it out. It must become known without any apparent move on her part. If, for instance, she became ill, and was away from the hospital all night, that might answer. The thing would be investigated, and who knew—

The car turned in at Schwartz's road and drew up before the house. The narrow porch was filled with small tables, above which hung rows of electric lights inclosed in Japanese paper lanterns. Midweek, which had found the White Springs hotel almost deserted, saw Schwartz's crowded tables set out under the trees. Seeing the crowd, Wilson drove directly to the yard and parked his machine.

"No need of running any risk," he explained to the still figure beside him. "We can walk back and take a table under the trees, away from those infernal lanterns."

She recoiled a little as he helped her out.

"Not sick, are you?"

"I'm dizzy. I'm all right."

She looked white. He felt a stab of pity for her. She leaned rather heavily on him as they walked toward the house. The faint perfume that had almost intoxicated him, earlier, vaguely irritated him now.

At the rear of the house she shook off his arm and preceded him around the building. She chose the end of the porch as the place in which to drop, and went down like a stone.

There was a moderate excitement. The visitors at Schwartz's were too much engrossed with themselves to be much interested. She opened her eyes almost as soon as she fell—to forestall any tests; she felt—too forestall to know that Wilson would detect her malingering very quickly—and begged to be taken into the house.

"I feel very ill," she said, and her white face bore her out.

Schwitzer and Wilson carried her in and up the stairs to one of the rooms. The little man was twittering with anxiety. He had a horror of

knockout drops and the police. They laid her on the bed, her hat beside her; and Wilson, stripping down the long sleeve of her glove, felt her pulse.

"There's a doctor in the next town," said Schwartz. "I sent for him a while ago—my wife's not very well."

"I'm a doctor."

"Is it anything serious?"

"Nothing serious."

He closed the door behind the relieved figure of the landlady, and, going back to Carlotta, stood looking down at her.

"What did you mean by doing that? You were no more faint than I am."

She closed her eyes.

"Don't remember. Everything went black. The lanterns—"

He crossed the room deliberately and went out, closing the door behind him. He saw at once where he stood—in what danger. If she insisted that she was ill and unable to go back, there would be a fuss. The story

would come out. Everything would be gone. Schwartz's, of all places!

At the foot of the stairs, Schwitzer pulled himself together. After all, the girl was only ill. There was nothing for the police. He looked at his watch. The doctor ought to be there by this time.

Another car. Perhaps it was the doctor. A young man edged his way into the hall and confronted him.

"Two people just arrived here. A man and a woman—in white. Where are they?"

"Upstairs—first bedroom to the right."

Joe went up the staircase. At the top, on the landing, he confronted Wilson. He fired at him without a word—saw him fling up his arms and fall back, striking first the wall, then the floor.

The buzz of conversation on the porch suddenly ceased. Joe put his revolver in his pocket and went quietly down the stairs. The crowd parted to let him through.

Carlotta, crouched in her room, listening, not daring to open the door, heard the sound of a car as it swung out into the road.

CHAPTER XXII.

It was the Lamb who received the message about Wilson; and because he was not very keen at the best, and because the news was so startling, he refused to credit his ears.

"Who is this at the phone?"

"Le Moyné's my name. Get Dr. Ed Wilson at once. Doctor Wilson, the surgeon, has been shot," came slowly and distinctly. "Get the staff here and have a room ready. Get the operating room ready, too."

The Lamb awakened then, and roused the house. He was incoherent, rather, so that Doctor Ed only learned the truth when he got to the hospital.

"Who has been shot? I thought you said—"

The Lamb turned pale at that, and braced himself.

"I'm sorry—I thought you understood. I believe it's not—not serious. It's Doctor Max, sir."

Doctor Ed, who was heavy and not very young, sat down on an office chair. Out of sheer habit he had brought the bag. He put it down on the floor beside him, and moistened his lips.

"Is he living?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I gathered that Mr. Le Moyné did not think it serious."

He lied, and Doctor Ed knew he lied. The Lamb stood by the door, and Doctor Ed sat and waited. The office clock said half after three. The bag with the dog collar in it was on the floor. He thought of many things, but mostly of the promise he had made his mother. Cold beads of sweat stood out on his forehead.

"I think I hear them now, sir," said the Lamb, and stood back respectfully to let him pass out of the door.

Carlotta stayed in the room during the consultation. No one seemed to wonder why she was there, or to pay any attention to her. The staff was stricken. They moved back to make room for Doctor Ed beside the bed, and then closed in again.

Carlotta waited, her hand over her mouth to keep herself from screaming. Surely they wouldn't let him die like that! When she saw the phalanx break up and realized they would not operate, she ran from the room.

The staff went hopelessly down the stairs to the smoking room, and smoked. It was all they could do. The night assistant sent coffee down to them, and they drank it. Doctor Ed stayed in his brother's room, and said to his mother, under his breath, that he'd tried to do his best by Max, and that from now on it would be up to her.

K. had brought the injured man in. The country doctor, on the way in, had taken it for granted that K. was a medical man like himself, and had placed his hypodermic case at his disposal.

When he missed him—in the smoking room, that was—he asked for him. "I don't see the chap who came in with us," he said. "Clever fellow. Like to know his name."

The staff did not know.

K. sat alone on a bench in the hall. He wondered who would tell Sidney; he hoped they would be very gentle with her. He did not want to go home and leave her to what she might have to face. There was a chance she would ask for him. He wanted to be near, in that case. The night watchman went by twice and stared at him. At last he asked K. to mind the door until he got some coffee.

"One of the staff's been hurt," he explained. "I don't get some coffee now. I won't get any."

K. promised to watch the door.

A desperate thing had occurred to Carlotta. Somehow, she had not thought of it before. Now she wondered how she could have failed to think of it. She went to the staff and confronted them. They were men of courage, only declining to undertake what they considered hopeless work. The one man among them who might have done the thing with any chance of success lay stricken. Not one among them but would have given of his best—only his best was not good enough.

"It would be the Edwards operation, wouldn't it?" demanded Carlotta. The staff was bewildered. There were no rules to cover such conduct on the part of a nurse. One of them replied rather heavily: "If any, it would be the Edwards operation."

"Would Doctor Edwards himself be able to do anything?"

This was going a little far.

"Possibly. One chance in a thousand, perhaps. But Edwards is dead. How did this thing happen, Miss Harrison?"

She ignored his question. Her face was ghastly, save for the trace of rouge; her eyes were red-rimmed.

"Doctor Edwards is sitting on a bench in the hall outside!" she announced.

Her voice rang out. K. heard her and raised his head. His attitude was weary, resigned. The thing had come, then! He was to take up the old burden. The girl had told.

Doctor Ed had sent for Sidney. She thought it was another operation, and her spirit was just a little weary. But her courage was indomitable. She forced her shoes on her tired feet, and

bathed her face in cold water to rouse herself.

The night watchman was in the hall. He was fond of Sidney; she always smiled at him; and, on his morning rounds at six o'clock to waken the nurses, her voice was always amiable. So she found him in the hall, holding a cup of tepid coffee. He was old and bleary, unmistakably dirty, too—but he had divined Sidney's romance.

"Coffee! For me?" She was astonished.

"Get it down."

So she finished it, not without anxiety that she might be needed. But daddy's attentions were for few, and not to be lightly received.

"Can you stand a piece of bad news?"

Strangely, her first thought was of K.

"There has been an accident. Doctor Wilson—"

"Which one?"

"Doctor Max—has been hurt. It ain't much, but I guess you'd like to know it."

"Where is he?"

"Downstairs, in seventeen."

So she went down alone to the room where Doctor Ed sat in a chair, with his untidy bag beside him on the floor, and his eyes fixed on a straight figure on the bed. When he saw Sidney, he got up and put his arms around her. His eyes told her the truth before he told her anything. She hardly listened to what he said. The fact was all that concerned her—for suddenly Sidney's small world, which had always sedately revolved in one direction, began to move the other way.

The door opened, and the staff came in. But where before they had moved heavily, with dropped heads, now they came quickly, as men with a purpose. There was a tall man in a white coat with them. He ordered them about

black suede, almost covered with cut jet embroideries, to confine the loose folds of the Russian blouse-coat.

The latter was not trimmed with fur with the exception of the high collar which was lined with broadtail. The Russian blouse was rather short and it was very full at the hem. It buttoned down the left side, from throat to hem and it was lined with hedge-sparrow-blue satin.

This original costume was accompanied by a wide-brimmed cavalier hat made of soft black felt; this hat was absolutely untrimmed, but it was held in place by very long, narrow pins covered with cut jet facets.

All the new skirts, without exception, are ankle length, writes a Paris correspondent. The question of width is not all so distinctly decided. Some of the new walking skirts are quite narrow; not more than two yards at

like children, and they hastened to do his will. The heaviness of inactivity lifted. The room buzzed. The nurses stood by, while the staff did nurses' work.

It was the Lamb, after all, who brought the news to Sidney. The new activity had caught Doctor Ed, and she was alone now, her face buried against the back of a chair.

"There'll be something doing now, Miss Page," he offered.

"What are they going to do?"

"Going after the bullet. Do you know who's going to do it?"

His voice echoed the subdued excitement of the room—excitement and new hope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FROM EMERIC TO AMERICA

This Country's Name Can Be Traced to Hungarian Prince Who Lived in the Eleventh Century.

The transformations that take place in a name, as it passes through different languages, can only be accounted for by carelessness in transmission. One would scarcely expect the name of Emeric, the name of a pious Hungarian prince of the eleventh century, who was made a saint, to take the form of Amerigo in Italian, and of Amory and Emery in English. The name in German, but little changed from the original, is Emmerich. This obscure Hungarian saint has been a person of consequence in this world, for from his name has come that of this great continent. In the fifteenth century, in the Italian form of Amerigo, it was bestowed upon an Italian navigator named Vesputi, and this continent, by a still further mutilation of the name, came to be known as America. When King Stephen of Hungary was choosing a name for his son he could scarcely have imagined that the name chosen was to be the parent of the word America, and that poor old Christopher Columbus was thereby to be despoiled of a recognition that is far from being compensated for by the term Columbia. November 4 is St. Emeric's feast day.

Largest Bank's Deposits.

A compilation of deposit accounts in the world's largest banks at the end of 1915 shows that the Imperial bank of Russia stands first, the bank of England second, the London City and Midland third, Lloyd's bank of London fourth, the Deutsche bank of Berlin fifth, the Imperial bank of Germany sixth, the London county and Westminster seventh, the National City bank of New York eighth and the bank of France ninth.

Too Much Prosperity.

There is ever a certain languor attending the fullness of prosperity. When the heart has no more to wish it yawns over its possessions and the energy of the soul goes out like a flame that has no more to devour.—Young.

Talent of Success.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing well whatever you do; without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

ALL ANKLE LENGTH

NEW SKIRTS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, ARE TO BE LONGER.

Question of Width Not Altogether Decided, Both Wide and Narrow Styles Being Worn—Charming Troupe of Black Faille.

A very remarkable Riviera costume, which will certainly create a sensation on the Casino terrace, was composed of pure white velours de laine with a very deep hem of black broadtail on the round skirt and a wide ceinture of



Troupe of black Faille, drapery and cross-over veil of "Periwinkle" blue tulle.

Black suede, almost covered with cut jet embroideries, to confine the loose folds of the Russian blouse-coat.

The latter was not trimmed with fur with the exception of the high collar which was lined with broadtail. The Russian blouse was rather short and it was very full at the hem. It buttoned down the left side, from throat to hem and it was lined with hedge-sparrow-blue satin.

This original costume was accompanied by a wide-brimmed cavalier hat made of soft black felt; this hat was absolutely untrimmed, but it was held in place by very long, narrow pins covered with cut jet facets.

All the new skirts, without exception, are ankle length, writes a Paris correspondent. The question of width is not all so distinctly decided. Some of the new walking skirts are quite narrow; not more than two yards at

something in which they themselves may place their waste paper, etc., at the conclusion of their games. We give a sketch of a decorative and useful little article for this purpose that can be hung upon the playroom wall at some convenient spot low enough down to be well within reach of little hands.

It can be easily made from any strong wooden box of the shape indicated in the illustration. The lid is cut in half and the portion that remains nailed down. The further end of the box is removed and the sides cut down. The diagram on the right at the top of the sketch explains how this is done, and the dotted lines show the portion of the box that will not be required.

The box is covered with casement cloth, the material being turned over at the edges and underneath and at the back and fastened on with tiny tacks. On the material covering the back the words "waste paper" are worked with embroidery thread, also the conventional design which appears in front.

The edges of the box are finished off with small brass-headed nails driven in close together, and for suspending it from nails in the wall two ordinary brass picture rings are screwed into the upper edge at the back.

Go Far Back for Designs.

The artists in Paris have gone to the old times in the libraries to get designs for primitive embroideries that suit the kind of clothes we wear. They have drawn from Nineveh and Tyre and, one would think, from Sodom and Gomorrah, in looking at the results. These designs are generally classed as Babylonian or Byzantine, and to the American they are somewhat suggestive of the markings found in the old caves in our southwest land.

Colored worsteds, bullion threads and silk floss are used to carry out the designs. There is nothing florid about them. The lines are sharp and strongly silhouetted against the background. Machine stitching is sometimes used for this kind of embroidery, instead of handwork.

If one has no Byzantine or Babylonian history to draw from, it would be interesting to copy the designs from any bit of our own Indian pottery or blanket work and see how easily this scheme of decoration fits in with what we get from Paris.

Silk Underwear Needs Care.

Every day the number of persons who wear silk underwear is increasing. There are many women who would rather do with a smaller sized wardrobe of outer garments in order to afford silk underwear. It is true that one cannot help having a feeling of being well dressed when one is conscious of the fact that the foundation for the top clothing is composed of clean and fine underwear. But the woman who makes such a sacrifice should be most careful in the laundering of her silk possessions. Carelessness in this matter will cause the various garments to wear out in quick time.

Perspiration causes garments of every material to wear out quickly, but those made of silk are much easier affected than those of other materials. Therefore, if a person would rinse out stockings and undervests as soon as they are removed, one would find that they would wear many times longer. It takes only a few minutes to wash these things out, and the frequent washings mean that very little rubbing

will be required, and here again there will be a saving on the wear of the garments. If each article is stretched it can be worn again the next morning.

Beginning of Muffs.

The muff has a history of its own; it began life, so far as can be judged from the absence of any previous reference to it, in the year 1662, memorable for the severity and duration of its long frost. Samuel Pepys records in his diary that both he and his wife wore their "muffs" in St. James' Park for the first time during the winter of that year, and that on the same occasion he, likewise for the first time, watched a number of people skating on the ice there; he does not, however, furnish any particulars as to how the "muffs" were fashioned or how ornamented.

The muff having once made its appearance, had come to stay, and throughout the eighteenth century was affected as much by men as by women, a fact attested by many of the portraits of the day.—Fur World.

Shoulder braces are needed in Australia.

3 AMERICANS LOST WHEN LACONIA SANK

Mrs. Hoy and Daughter Died in Boat From Exposure.

SECOND TORPEDO FIRED

Cunard Line Reports Three Passengers Known Dead and Three Missing. Six Members Of Crew Also Unaccounted For.

London.—Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Cork, has sent to the American Embassy here the following report regarding the sinking of the Laconia:

"The Laconia was torpedoed without warning at 10.30 P. M. in a heavy sea while the ship was making 17 knots. The first torpedo struck on the starboard abut of the engine room. The engines stopped and the ship turned, listing to starboard. Most of the boats were launched from the starboard side.

Second Torpedo Fired.

"Twenty minutes later, after most of the boats were clear, a second torpedo was fired, striking engines on the port side. The ship sank in 45 minutes after the firing of the first torpedo.

"The ship was armed with two 4.7-inch guns. The ship's wireless was kept in continual action until the last minute. Six rockets also were sent up and all the life-boats were equipped with an ample supply of flares. The cargo consisted of cotton and food-stuffs.

"The submarine was not seen from the Laconia, but after the second torpedo had been fired and the boats launched a submarine appeared on the surface, came alongside the boat containing the second officer and asked for the captain.

"The submarine commander told the people in the second officer's boat that a British Admiralty patrol had caught the Laconia's wireless and was coming to the scene. The submarine made no offer of aid and submerged immediately after.

One Boat Swamped.

"Thirteen boats were launched from the Laconia. The Hays (Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and Miss Elizabeth Hoy, Chicago) were in No. 8, which was swamped, its life-belted passengers being picked up by other boats, but who suffered severely as the result of exposure in the cold water.

"The boats after leaving the Laconia had to scatter rather widely in order to avoid the danger of collision in the 12-foot swells which were running. Flares were kept alight by most of the boats during the five hours of anxious waiting for the patrol to arrive. The patrol began picking up the boats at 4 o'clock in the morning, but had not finished until

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BERNSTORFF'S FATE?

BERNSTORFF is now on the ocean bound for Germany. If he were to get a taste of his own cowardly assassin medicine, and suffer the fate of the 1250 massacred passengers on board the Lusitania, it would simply be a case of poetic justice.

There is no doubt that this treacherous advance agent of Germany's submarine murders, abused his office to plot against our country, and it is well rid of him—only his going is two years belated. Since the above was written, Germany's plot to induce Japan and Mexico to attack us has been given to the public. This scoundrel Bernstorff was a party to the scheme—a fine counterpart to his tears at leaving his American friends!

AWAITING AN "OVERT ACT"!

ANOTHER Lusitania horror! On Sunday night last, a German submarine sank without notice, the big Cunarder Laconia, drowning or blowing up 13 of the 291 passengers and crew, among the number three Americans, Mrs. Hoy, her daughter and a fireman. A few days ago an American missionary en route to his far away post, was with others thus assassinated by these Teuton pirates. Shortly before that, still another American was one of the victims of this ruthless piracy. Thus the bloody tale of Germany's sea massacres of Americans is mounting up.

One wonders when the persistent slaughter of our citizens will amount to an "overt act" in the eyes of Mr. Wilson who has both in words and in deeds declared himself "too proud to fight!"

Since writing this he has asked of Congress permission to arm American ships, for defense—an "armed neutrality," an effort to limit the number of German assassinations of our citizens, but nothing more!

THE DEATH PENALTY

THE legislature refuses to abolish either capital punishment or the whipping post. All sensible citizens will heartily applaud their action in both cases.

Capital punishment for murder has from the earliest ages been used by all enlightened nations. It was thus punished by the Athenians and the Romans. In modern times it has been disused by some of the smaller nations in Europe, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Rumania. A few of our states have also abolished the death penalty, but a number that had done so found, like Prussia in 1848, the increase in homicides so great that they restored the old penalty.

In 1756, when Blackstone published his Commentaries there were about 160 offenses for which the penalty was death, among others, killing a rabbit in a lord's warren, barking his cherry trees, and a score more trivial injuries to property. So, too, stealing so small a sum as 26 cents was punishable with death.

Readers of Dicken's Barnaby Rudge will recall his description of the pathetic case of Mary Jones, a handsome, 19 year old young wife, who, after her husband had been stolen from her by the inhuman press-gang, and she with her two little children, driven starving, and half-naked into the streets, stole a few cents worth of linen in a store to get bread for her famished little ones—and for this was hung, her babe, sucking at her breast as she rode in the open cart to Tyburn!

This Draconian severity represents one extreme of the penal code, while the modern attempts to emasculate it almost wholly represents another extreme.

The wisest and most humane legislators in modern times have agreed, that for murder the only fit penalty is death. Thus the great Kent in his Commentaries says, vol. 2, p. 13-14: "Civil society has an undoubted right to use the means requisite for its preservation; and the punishment of murder with death accords with the judgment and practice of mankind"—quoting the learned Grotius in support of his view.

Space forbids a full discussion of the question, and we only wish to add that if all other authorities and usages were wanting to uphold the death penalty for murder, the plain, repeated statements in the Word of God, is ample for that purpose.

Away back in the days of Noah, Gen.

9-6, the Divine law giver announces for all time the just dictum, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." This injunction against premeditated murder, is repeated in Ex. 21-12, "He that smiteth a man so that he die shall surely be put to death." Cities of refuge were provided for homicides thru chance, &c.

But, perhaps, the Bible is not deemed much of an authority in these days of "advanced thought!" The silly theological gush about "karma," "Light on the Path," etc., furnished by a recent writer in the Evening Journal, is of greater weight with some!

Obstacles to Success.

Every time you let your thoughts stray from the task in hand, and think of one thing when you are doing another, you are unfitting yourself for making a success in life. It does not matter whether you are going to write poems or bake gingerbread, the essential thing to doing either well, is to fix your attention on your task. And to practice allowing your attention to wander means handicapping yourself for all your future.

Afraid!

Little Millie's father and grandfather were Republicans; and, as election drew near, they spoke of their opponents with ever-increasing warmth, never heeding Millie's attentive ears. One night, as the little maid was preparing for bed she cast a fearful glance across the room, and whispered in a frightened little voice: "O mamma, I'm afraid to go to bed. I'm afraid there's a Democrat in the closet."

Women Nurserymen.

Some of the nurseries in England and other European countries employ many women in their work. Much of this work they do as rapidly and as well as the men. In one nursery, where thousands of buds must be set, the women are able to set 1,000 to 1,200 buds a day, which is as much as the men will do.

Always a Welcome Visitor.

When your neighbor paints his old buildings it may be a sign that he is getting ready for prosperity. When he builds new ones it may indicate that prosperity has arrived. The man who never expects company may never have any. Prosperity is always welcome company to the farmer.

Disappointed Children.

We felt sorry for our chaps the other day. The groceryman left a ham at our house through mistake, and when we got home the children were dancing around it, while Martha was crying. They thought we were down-town on a spree—Claude Callan in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Millionaires in Cheerfulness.

Many people in ordinary circumstances are millionaires of cheerfulness. They make their neighborhood brighter, happier, and a better place to live in by their presence; they raise the value of every lot for blocks around them.—Anon.

Influential Citizen.

Mrs. Youngwife—"My husband is a very influential man in politics." Friend—"You don't say!" Mrs. Youngwife—"Yes. George has voted in two presidential elections, and both times it has gone the way George voted."—Puck.

Really Broad-Minded Man.

Bronzen out, to be sure, but be careful that you do not find yourself to be thinning out as a result. The broadest man is he who takes in the richest scope of knowledge and has a wide circle of friends.

Willing to Follow Orders.

Lady—"I'm worried about my complexion, doctor. Look at my face!" Doctor—"You'll have to diet." Lady—"I never thought of that. What color would suit me best, do you think?"—Pictings.

Earmarks.

"I see there are over two hundred bridges in the District of Columbia." "Dear me, I never looked on Washington as a Venice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Falsehood.

It is more from carelessness about the truth, than from intentional lying, that there is so much falsehood in the world.—Johnson.

Uncle Eben.

"Fum what I kin hear," said Uncle Eben, "it's a wise prophet dat sticks to de weather bulletins an' lets de stock ticker alone."

Surely Can Do That.

The boy who hasn't a chance to go through college should make one at home and go through college books, at least.

Privilege of Parents.

It is our privilege as parents to talk as we please, and to teach our children to talk as we want them to talk.

Many Canaries Imported.

Permits for the importation of 127,706 canaries were issued by the biological survey during the past year.

Duty That Comes to All.

Even a busy man must take a day off sooner or later for the purpose of attending his own funeral.

Optimistic Thought.

A bad custom is better broken than kept.

Show Your Interest in the Taxation Question by Attending the MASS MEETING

To be held in

OPERA HOUSE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.Wed., March 7, 1917
at 8 o'clock P. M.Under the Auspices of the Taxation
Revision CommitteeAddresses by
DR. CALEB R. LAYTON
J. HALL ANDERSON and Others

Ladies Especially Invited

Admission Free All Invited

The Whole System of Government is based on Taxation, Therefore the person Who Shows an Interest in the Taxation problem is Showing His Interest in Government. It's as Important as Casting Your Ballot at the Polls

He Didn't Love Her.

Bride—There, I knew how it would be. We have not been married a month, and already you have ceased to care for me.

Young Husband—Why, my love, what can you be thinking of? You are dearer to me than ever.

"It isn't so; I know it isn't. You took meals at our house lots of times before we were married, and you scarcely touched anything. Ma said she knew you were truly in love, because you had no appetite."

"Of course, dear, but—"

"And now you are actually complaining just because I forgot to get anything for breakfast."

Good Advice.

When a man has nothing to say he should say it with the fewest possible words—and say it as seldom as possible.

Misunderstood.

Medical Officer—"Got any scars on you?" Atkins—"No, sir; but I've some cigarettes."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Its Class.

"Coal is one of our most important products, isn't it?" "Of course." "And yet it is but a minor industry."

Best Bait for Rats.

A trap baited with sunflower seed is one of the most efficacious means of catching rats.

Be Faithful in Small Things.

There is no little thing so little that it cannot be done with great faithfulness.

Saving in Shoes.

Soak the soles of new shoes in linseed oil before wearing them and the soles will last as long as the uppers. This is particularly good for boys' shoes.

Simple Explanation.

"Seems to me there were an unusual number of women at church on Sunday." "Yes. The golf links is so crowded that they let only men play on Sunday, so there's nowhere else for the women to go."—Judge.

Something New.

"The new pitcher has them all puzzled."

"What's he got?" "He's got a self-starter, doesn't have to crank up, and gets the ball across the plate before the batter knows it has started."

An old-fashioned pirate would have had a fat chance to plunder a treasure ship like the Deutschland.

Peace rumors cause agitation to the hole in the doughnut, which has been expanding of late.

All the world wants peace, but not the peace at the crater of a quiescent volcano.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

NOT MANY LEFT

but one of every size in our Special Clean-up Sale which is almost over.

Men's Suits, \$8.50 to \$22.50

Men's Overcoats, \$6 to \$30

Odd Trousers \$1.50 to \$5.25

Shirt Sale, 75c

Men's Shoes, \$4

All these are Specials and will be much higher next season.

New Spring Goods

are rolling in and many of them are ready.

New Spring Suits

New Spring Overcoats

New Spring Hats

New Spring Shirts

New Spring Shoes

and everything else for Men and Young Men, Boys and Little Boys.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508 W

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday
and Friday from 9 a. m.

to 5 p. m.

PUBLIC SALE!

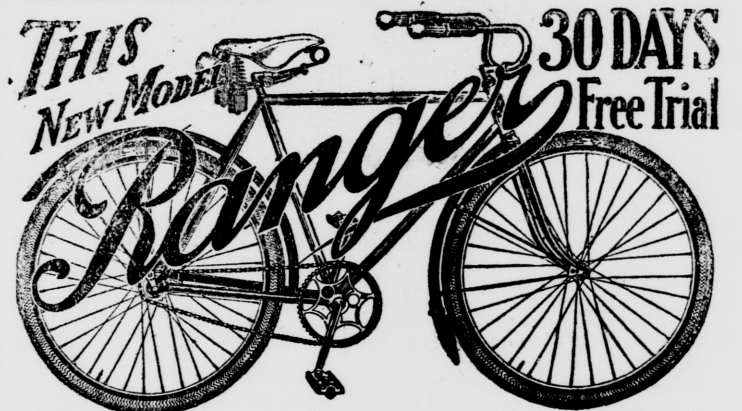
At Clair Bazaar. Every Saturday, 75 to 100 horses of all kinds. Anyone having horses to sell bring them in and get the cash, need not make any special arrangement. More wagon and harness than any other place in the State. Sale every Saturday.

W. M. H. KLAIR,
8th & Tatnal St.,
Wilmington, Del.

NOTICE!

1917 Dog License Tags are now
ready at the Town Clerk's Office.

D. W. STEVENS, Clerk.



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles

Colors and Sizes in the famous line of "Ranger" Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from \$11.75, \$12.75, \$13.75, \$14.75, \$15.75, \$16.75, \$17.75, \$18.75, \$19.75, \$20.75, \$21.75, \$22.75, \$23.75, \$24.75, \$25.75, \$26.75, \$27.75, \$28.75, \$29.75, \$30.75, \$31.75, \$32.75, \$33.75, \$34.75, \$35.75, \$36.75, \$37.75, \$38.75, \$39.75, \$40.75, \$41.75, \$42.75, \$43.75, \$44.75, \$45.75, \$46.75, \$47.75, \$48.75, \$49.75, \$50.75, \$51.75, \$52.75, \$53.75, \$54.75, \$55.75, \$56.75, \$57.75, \$58.75, \$59.75, \$60.75, \$61.75, \$62.75, \$63.75, \$64.75, \$65.75, \$66.75, \$67.75, \$68.75, \$69.75, \$70.75, \$71.75, \$72.75, \$73.75, \$74.75, \$75.75, \$76.75, \$77.75, \$78.75, \$79.75, \$80.75, \$81.75, \$82.75, \$83.75, \$84.75, \$85.75, \$86.75, \$87.75, \$88.75, \$89.75, \$90.75, \$91.75, \$92.75, \$93.75, \$94.75, \$95.75, \$96.75, \$97.75, \$98.75, \$99.75, \$100.75, \$101.75, \$102.75, \$103.75, \$104.75, \$105.75, \$106.75, \$107.75, \$108.75, \$109.75, \$110.75, \$111.75, 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STATE AND PENINSULA

German-Americans in Wilmington have contributed \$450 to the Irish Relief Bazaar fund in that city.

Grace B. Barker, aged 21, saleslady in a Wilmington shoe store, was arrested for the alleged theft of goods from her employer.

It is reported that oil has been struck at Bowers Beach, and Ohio operators have purchased nearly 2,000 acres of land near there.

The G. Vermont has ordered the county to place lights on the draw-bridge across the Nanticoke between Blades and Seaford.

The Federation of Women's Clubs of Delaware has selected Rehoboth Beach as the place for holding their annual convention next June.

The strawberry growers, near Georgetown, are already purchasing large numbers of crates for the shipment of this year's crop of the fruit.

Both for acreage and production sugar beets broke records in the United States this year, about 918,800 tons being grown on 680,000 acres of land.

George T. Sauter, instructor of the "gym" class at the Wilmington Y. M. C. A., sprained both ankles while going through exercises with the class.

During 1916 the common stock of the Hercules Powder Company earned a net profit of 27 3/4 per cent., according to the annual statement just issued.

The U. S. Navy Recruiting party, which has been at Harve de Grace, has left for Chestertown. There was only one applicant who was rejected physically.

Vandals have been at work at the Dover Public Schools, removing keys from the doors, breaking locks and stealing books, papers, etc., from the school building.

The present Junior Class of the Women's College, at a recent meeting, decided to edit a class book. The publication is expected to appear during the month of April, 1918.

All records, both as to volume of business and net earnings were broken by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. last year, according to the annual report of the company, made public last week.

The Legislature and Wilmington Council will hold a conference to consider the plan to make the Judge of the Juvenile Court in Wilmington the Deputy Judge of the Municipal Court in that city.

The Pennsylvania branch of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has decided to take care of the 190,000 children in the province of Antwerp, Belgium, for the rest of the war, at a monthly cost of \$190,000.

Dale Cannon, '18, of Bridgeville, has the honor of being the only man in Delaware college to make all "A's" in the mid-year exams. Hennis, of Wilmington, followed next with one "B" and the rest "A's."

The New Castle Levy Court has received \$8569 from the Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company as its share of the cost of flooring the new bridge across the Christiana River at Third street, Wilmington.

A combined dramatic and musical performance will be given by the students of Delaware College some time this spring, probably in May. The program will consist of two one-act plays and a concert by the mandolin club.

Gross receipts for the year ending December 31st, 1916, aggregated \$318,845.64, and increase of 1,130 per cent. as compared with the average sales for 1913 and 1914, which amounted to \$25,927.478. Net earnings in 1916 were \$82,107.692.

A copy of the first book printed in Pennsylvania, an almanac for 1686, sold in New York Saturday for \$1,950. Samuel Atkins, who styled himself "student in mathematics and astrology," was the compiler and William Bradford the printer. Only three copies are known to exist.

Deibert Bros., of Elkton, who recently completed plans for opening a large building plant at Harve de Grace have purchased from John DuBoise Company, the saw mill property located alongside the wharf property recently bought by the Elkton firm, upon which the new plant will be started.

Seven hundred arrests were made by Commissioner of motor vehicles, and his deputies in E. Austin Baughman, and his deputies in 1916, and fines aggregating \$16,000 were imposed by magistrates in the State. In addition, Commissioner Baughman revoked or suspended 150 operators and chauffeurs licenses.

The Snyder Company of Greenwood is busy making extensive improvements and are now installing new boilers. They expect to employ 1,500 men and women, and expect to run six car loads of tomatoes an hour. Work is being pushed on two large buildings which must be completed before the factory opens for the summer work.

The present session of the Legislature is not likely to abolish the whipping post. A bill with this object in view was introduced January 30 in the House by Representative Downard. Nothing was heard of it publicly since that time, however, until Monday, when it was reported unfavorably by the committee on crimes and punishments, and in that shape it is now on the calendar for action.

Chestertown now has a city mail delivery.

The Delaware Supreme Court met in Dover on February 28.

The dredging on the Delaware will start March 15, and about 9,000,000 cubic yards will be removed.

Dr. J. H. Wilson, of Dover, has tendered his resignation as trustee of the State Hospital at Farnhurst.

The State Board of Undertakers and Embalmers has been organized, with Charles H. Clewell, as president.

All of Kent county's tomato canneries have practically contracted for tomatoes for next season at 25 cents a basket.

Chief of Police, James A. Gannon, since the mad dog scare in Easton several weeks ago, has killed about 40 dogs.

The price of hogs on hoof reached the highest point in Chicago the other day in the history of the country, reaching \$14 per hundred pounds.

Rev. W. A. Hearn, a Dickinson graduate, has been engaged as assistant to Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Wilmington.

Wilmington churches should pay larger salaries to their pastors, Rev. Alfred E. McGarr, efficiency expert, told a gathering of church people in Wilmington.

The mild weather has broken up the ice in the rivers and, for the first time in three weeks, the steamer Cambridge made her trip from Baltimore to Claiborne, Tuesday, while oystermen again are busy.

The Maryland State Roads Commission has awarded the contract for building the super-structure of the draw spans of the Sassafras River bridge to the Robel Steel Construction Company, Chicago, for \$14,765.

The Jessup & Moore Paper Co. has granted a 20 per cent. raise in wages to the employees at their paper, pulp and bleach mills in Elkton and Providence. This is the third increase given the men within a year.

George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of West Virginia, has been chosen to succeed Dr. Thomas Hare as superintendent of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Crabbe has had a most successful career in West Virginia.

MAKING A SUCCESS.

There is no ease for the successful business man. You may think the boss has it "soft" because he takes down large profits. Look closer and you will see that he is the hardest-worked man in the place. He deserves the big reward. At least he works for it. He is the mainspring of the organization. The manager and the superintendent are important cogs in the machine. It is true, but they are only cogs after all. The decision and the responsibility rest with the master, says Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. If one of the hands flunks he can be replaced. If the master neglects the business he loses it. The most faithful and efficient employee cannot conduct another's business like the owner can. Whether it be a barber shop or a manufactory, it needs attention by the proprietor. If he seeks repose instead of work he is lost, so far as mastership is concerned. You can't make progress without effort, and, having got in the front rank, you cannot stay there unless you make greater effort. The "softer" your position is, the harder will be your fall if you don't attend to the duties. Better be a good journeyman all your life than one who has tasted the sweets of advanced station and fallen back because you were not faithful enough to yourself to remain ahead.

Depredations of predatory animals accompanied by outbreaks of rabies among them in parts of Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho and Utah resulted in the shooting, trapping and poisoning of over 11,000 coyotes during the last fiscal year by hunters in the employ of the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture. Altogether over 15,000 noxious animals, including wolves, coyotes, mountain lions and bobcats, were destroyed, says New York Telegram. The seriousness of the outbreaks of rabies will be realized when it is stated that more than sixty persons were treated by state authorities of Nevada during the year on account of having been bitten by either wild or domestic animals. The loss of live stock has been very heavy. At Winnemucca, Nevada, a single rabid coyote caused the loss of 27 steers.

Sufferers throughout the world are gaining relief from therapeutic experiences by the doctors in the hospitals of the war zone who are continually devising new means to reduce the pain of the wounded soldiers. At a large hospital it was found that the quantity of opiate given some of the men who were suffering from severe wounds, seriously retarded their recovery.

As an experiment, several were suspended in tubs through which water at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit was kept running. One man who had been in such pain from a lacerated thigh that it was feared he would go insane, was laid upon a rubber mattress in a bath. His pain entirely subsided and more rapid progress in healing, was made than in any similar wound upon record.

HOW SEDALIA GOT ITS NAME

Gen. George R. Smith Gave the Town Its Pleasant Cognomen in Honor of His Young Daughter.

The city of Sedalia was both founded and named by Gen. George R. Smith, who was a distinguished citizen of Missouri during the years of the Civil war and the periods immediately before and after that struggle. He was a Virginian by birth and a Kentuckian by upbringing; as a young man he came to Missouri and settled at Georgetown, which is three miles north of the present city of Sedalia. He was prominent both in politics and business and was instrumental in the building of the Missouri Pacific railway from St. Louis to Kansas City during the '50s of the last century. He could not induce his fellow townsmen to make the necessary effort to have the railway pass through Georgetown, and, foreseeing that that would condemn the village to decay, he bought a large tract of land beside the railway tracks and laid out a townsite there, from which in course of time has grown the flourishing city of Sedalia.

When it came to furnishing a name for the new settlement, General Smith determined to christen it Sedalia, in honor of his younger daughter Sarah, whose pet name in the family circle was "Sed." One of his friends, Josiah Dent of St. Louis suggested that "ville" was a commonplace termination, and that Sedalia would be a more beautiful and unusual name. General Smith approved of the suggestion, and Sedalia came officially into being when he and his family, the first inhabitants of the new town, moved thither in 1850.—Youth's Companion.

WHERE SAND IS MONARCH

Majesty of the Desert Must Be Seen Before Its Savage Beauty Can Be Appreciated.

The desert whispered to itself before man ever trod it, but now it takes his accent, for beneath a leaning sign-post at the end of an old worn track lie the bleaching bones of a horse and far along on the selfsame trail is an empty whisky bottle. Poor weapon with which to fight you, desert!

And you have your own forms of tiny insect life that burrow in your sands, and you are framed in wild and savage beauty, for where the winter snows of the Sierras are poured upon your glittering yellow bosom, the creeks that carry those clear icy waters are banked with cottonwoods and tall green grasses, while on your other side lie other mountains, stern and cold and dead, that hold the treasures of a thousand cities within their gloomy canyons. The tiny holes and puny tracks that man has made upon those mighty ridges are but as ants' work in a dusty road, and in the space of one man's little life the monuments to human evolution, of brain and high endeavor, will all be gently, surely wiped away. This is not done by you in savage anger, but slowly and inexorably, yet surely as the drifting of your sands—and yet not quite.

There is one trivial thing outlasts man's nobler monuments; a thing of interest to the burro's eye, a keen reminder of some vanished camp, a symbol of man's economic art, perchance the savior of some desert wanderer's life—an old tomato can!—Exchange.

Dog Leather for Shoes.

The streets of Armavir, in the south of Russia, are as much the home of numerous stray dogs as was Constantinople only a few years ago. These dogs, as in the Turkish capital, play the part of sanitary scavengers when the town council forgets its functions. But the growing need of leather stimulated an official of Armavir to the suggestion that the hides of dogs could be utilized in the making of shoes for the poor pupils in the schools. The plan was eagerly accepted.

More than 300 stray dogs were caught, and already most of the skins have been tanned at a factory in Volovodin. It has been estimated that it costs about 50 cents to tan each skin, from which five or six tops, for boots can be cut.

The leather is being used without dyeing, so that the shoes are a bright yellow in color. The Armavir council has thus provided at least 3,000 school children with cheap footwear.

"Nobody Loves a Fat Man."

"In Denver," says a member of the bar, "a large, fat man was suing a lady, skeletonlike individual, who had a bad, hacking cough."

"The case had been given to the jury, which had been out half an hour. On the evidence and the instructions the big man had won the case. The jury was called and filed out into the courtroom."

"Have you reached a verdict?" asked the judge.

"No, your honor," said the foreman. "We only want to know which is the defendant and which is the plaintiff."

"The large man sitting over there is the plaintiff, and the small man here is the defendant," replied the judge.

"The jury filed back to the juryroom. In a few minutes they signaled that they had reached a verdict. The judge received it and read:

"We, the jury, find for the man with consumption."

FOR RENT

115 acre farm at Ginn's Corner, Townsend, Del., for present year, possession given March, 1st.

Write or phone. Wm. H. RECORDS, Selbyville, Del.

FOR RENT

Eight room dwelling house on Cochran street recently vacated by John J. Jolls. Possession at once.

Apply to JOHN E. GINN.

Public Sale

The undersigned having sold his farm, will dispose of his entire stock, at Public Sale, on the "Drummond Farm," in Middle Neck, Cecil County, Md.

Monday, March 5, 1917
At 9 o'clock A. M.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

26 Horses, Mules

No. 1. ANNY, bay mare, 18 years old, sound, good worker and driver.
No. 2. JIM, black horse, 7 years old, sound, safe for any lady to drive, work well anywhere, a fair saddle hack.
No. 3. PRINCE, brown horse, 9 years old by Torina, a wide awake horse, will work anywhere, not pretty but full of pep.
No. 4. BESS, bay mare, 5 years old, good size, works in all harness and does it to please you, a splendid brood mare.
No. 5. JANE, yellow mare, 4 years old, has the size and quality, will work at all times, is well worth all you pay for her.
No. 6. DOCK, bay horse, 10 years old, a number one driving horse, needs no whip, big and strong, will easily road you 10 miles an hour, works in all harness and loves to do it, by Bohemia Boy.
No. 7. ROSE, bay mare, 3 years old, thoroughbred, looks good and is good, well broken, sound as a new dollar. If you want something nice don't miss this one.
No. 8. RUTH, iron grey mare, 3 years old, true to all harness, a nice big promising mare. You can't go wrong.
No. 9. DICK, iron grey colt, coming 3 years old, broke last fall, is by Caulk's black horse and is going to make a life sized horse, would make a good mate to No. 8.
No. 10. BELLE, yellow mare, 15 years old, will breed, and do lots of work yet.
No. 11. SADIE, gray mare, 12 years old, a good worker, splendid brood mare.
No. 12. MAY, bay mare, 5 years old, a splendid brood mare, work anywhere.
No. 13. BILLY, bay horse, 8 years old, will work anywhere.
Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17. Colts, coming 2 years old, 2 by Caulk's horse, big enough to work this spring. A paying investment.
No. 18. Weanling colt, by Caulk's horse.
Nos. 19 and 20. TON and JINNY, gray and black mules, 12 years old, will work anywhere and do it all the time, sound, a good anybody's team. A bad driver won't spoil them.

Nos. 21 and 22. JIM and DOLLY, bay mules, 7 years old, good size, absolutely true everywhere, sound quick. Are bound to please you even if you don't like mules, this team will convert you.

Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Two pair of mule colts, coming 2 years old, nice big promising colts, ready to teach the way you want them to go. If you want to double your money quick this is your chance.

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proved security, interest added from day of sale. Positively no goods to be removed until terms are complied with.

JOHN D. GILL.
FUGENE RACINE, Auct.
R. L. PRICE, Inside Clerk.

The Most Loved

of All Presents



Howard Wat hes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Farms for Sale!

| Acres | Price |
|----------|-----------|
| 249..... | \$ 20,000 |
| 450..... | 22,000 |
| 850..... | 18,000 |
| 137..... | 25,000 |
| 300..... | 15,000 |
| 160..... | 10,000 |
| 291..... | 11,000 |
| 172..... | 10,000 |
| 41..... | 7,200 |
| 120..... | 6,000 |
| 86..... | 4,000 |
| 90..... | 10,000 |
| 150..... | 6,300 |
| 200..... | 11,000 |
| 110..... | 9,500 |
| 100..... | 5,700 |
| 202..... | 6,500 |
| 75..... | 7,000 |
| 349..... | 16,000 |
| 18..... | 1,000 |
| 200..... | 10,000 |
| 120..... | 12,000 |
| 120..... | 10,000 |
| 75..... | 8,000 |
| 200..... | 17,000 |
| 280..... | 16,000 |
| 311..... | 21,000 |
| 160..... | 16,000 |
| 115..... | 6,000 |

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Owen T. Chance

Contracting
HOUSE PAINTER
Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited
NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

The Transcript, \$1.00

DELAWARE STATE FAIR

OFFERS

\$100 for the Best
\$50 for the Second Best

EXHIBIT

Made by a Grange

Made at Delaware State Fair

SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1917

These prizes will be paid to each County in the State of Delaware. There must be three Granges from each County to compete.

For particulars, address

S. H. WILSON, Jr., Secretary

Entries

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Gosh! Farmer Courtland—Got a letter from one of these automobile fellers, squire, and I'm all worked up about it.

Squire—What's the matter, Cy? Farmer Courtland—Wal, the letter says, "The enclosed car is one of the most popular models on the market." But the blamed fools clean forgot to enclose it—Maxwell Accelerator.

A Kidney Medicine That Heals and Strengthens

I have been troubled with kidney trouble and stoppage of the bladder for six years. I doctored with several doctors, but received no benefit; had to get up ten during the night, suffered severe pains and loss of sleep. I commenced taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and it seemed to relieve me instantly. After taking one dollar bottle I was entirely well, and I sincerely hope that my words will be the means of restoring many other sufferers of kidney and bladder trouble to good health.

Yours truly,
THOS. G. HARRIS,
3239 Chestnut Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.
Subscribed and sworn to this 12th day of June, 1918.

ALBERT H. CARRILL,
Notary Public.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores—Adv.

Half-Watt Lamp Popular. There has been a wide adoption in England of the half-watt metallic filament lamp for interior lighting, and it is said that had it not been for the lighting restrictions the half-watt lamp would probably have supplanted the arc lamp for outside lighting.

CUTICURA IS SO SOOTHING

To Itching, Burning Skins—It Not Only Soothes, But Heals—Trial Free.

Treatment: Bathe the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. Repeat morning and night. This method affords immediate relief, and points to speedy healing. They are ideal for every-day toilet uses. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Mum's the Word. Doctor—Something wrong with the baby?

Mother—Yes, doctor; he got hold of an old dictionary some way, and chewed up two pages out of it.

"Did you give him an enema?"

"Yes, doctor, but I can't get a word out of him!"

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET.

A well known actress gives the following recipe for gray hair: To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Cuticura Compound, and 3 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Cuticura Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Its Limit. "Is there any limit to the scope of this submarine war?"

"Only the submarine's periscope."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Potter* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Mean Thing. "Mr. Dauber said my face was classic. What is classic?"

"Oh, most anything old."

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, for large trial package of Anuric for kidneys—cures backache—Adv.

Sarcasm of the Rejected. "Do you write for publication?"

"Oh, no; merely for circulation among the editors."—Boston Transcript.

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

Two of a Kind. The high cost of pleasure appears to be keeping pace with the high cost of living.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Insects in the United States yearly destroy \$700,000,000 worth of trees.

Cleveland's 60th public school teachers expect increased pay for 1917.

Macao



—Courtesy Travelogue Bureau.

IN THESE years of war when Europe is closed to the tourist, thousands of American travelers are turning to the Orient, and most of those who reach the coast of Asia get a glimpse at least of the oldest foreign colony in China. This is the Portuguese colony of Macao, at the western entrance of the Canton river and only 10 miles from Hongkong, the great British base.

Macao is perched on a peninsula which is itself a part of the island of Hainan, separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of water. It was occupied by the Portuguese in 1557 and has been held ever since by that once great maritime nation. For nearly three hundred years the Portuguese paid ground rent to China for the colony, and in 1887 the sovereignty of Portugal was recognized by China. The city of Macao is interesting in various ways and, despite its size, much of it is well built and not unhandsome. Along its curving water front, known as the Praya Grande, is a long row of fine residences and other buildings. Among the most imposing of these is the three-story house of Ah Fong, the Chinese millionaire, who lived in Honolulu for so many years and, after marrying his beautiful daughters to naval officers, departed with all his wealth to his mother country. Several miles inland is Ah Fong's birthplace, the village of Wong-mo-si, and there he has created a magnificent estate which is his favorite place of abode in his old age.

San Paulo and Camoens' Grotto.

In the most ancient part of the city are the ruins of San Paulo church. This was the collegiate church of the Jesuits and dates from the sixteenth century. In 1835 it was destroyed by fire, but its great front wall still stands. There is also an old castle that is worth seeing, and several Portuguese forts that are garrisoned in ordinary times by 500 soldiers, and visitors of a commercial bent will wish to inspect the cotton, canning and oil factories and the brick and cement works that, aside from fishing, comprise the chief industries of the place.

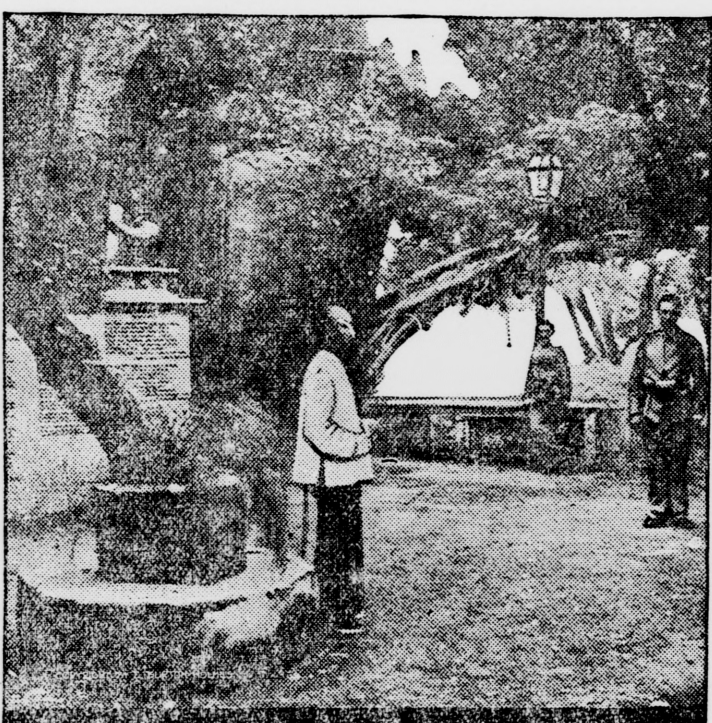
To the literary tourist the place of most interest in Macao is the grotto of Camoens. The author of the Lusad, the epic poem of Portugal, when he

was banished from Lisbon in 1547 because of a love affair, first fought against the Moorish pirates on the Barbary coast and then, after being pardoned and again banished, betook himself to Macao and took up his residence in a house with a beautiful garden. There, in a rocky grotto, he composed the latter part of his great epic, and in the same recess now stands a bust of the poet who did so much for the literature and language of his country.

Its Gambling Houses.

If you say Macao to the ordinary globe trotter or the sailor whose voyages take him to the Orient, the name means chiefly a place where he can gamble, for the city is one of the few places where the goddess of chance may still be wooed with the sanction of the law. Gambling licenses and opium supply the greater part of the colony's revenues, and such a sign as "First-Class Gambling House" is frequent on the main street. Naturally, one result of this is that Macao swarms with lawless characters from all parts of the world and deeds of violence are rather frequent.

The gambling dens are conducted by Chinamen, and fan-tan is the game usually played. It is apparently the simplest of all games, and one at which it should be impossible to cheat. A sheet is spread on a table or on the floor, and the banker sits with a bowl full of copper coins in front of him. These he counts out by fours, and the gamblers stake their money on there being three, two, one or none remaining at the end in the bowl. Chinamen with a practiced eye can tell while there are still a great heap of the coins in the bowl how this final counting will result, and the banker has probably a keener eye than any of the Chinese gamblers, and has seen before them what the count will be. Some of the copper coins are really three coins joined together, and a blow from the stick with which the banker counts out the coins will turn one coin into two or three if required. To counteract the possibility of the banker not being too honest, Europeans who gamble in large sums put their notes into envelopes before they throw them down on the divisions of the sheet.



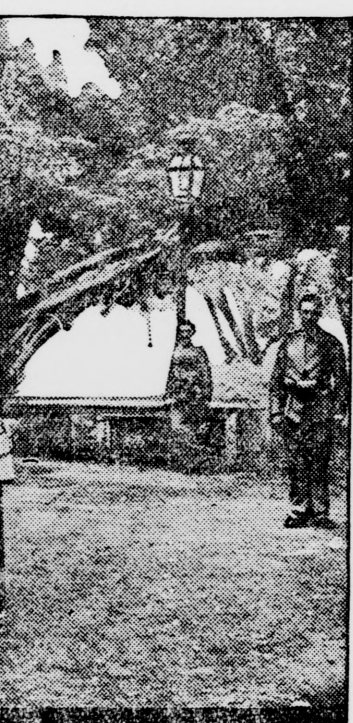
—Courtesy Travelogue Bureau.

A Bit of Forestry.

"Do you know how to tell a hardwood tree from a softwood tree?" said an old, experienced forester. "I'll tell you how to do it, and you will find the rule holds good, not only here among our familiar pines and walnuts, but in the antipodes, among the strangest banyans, baobabs and what-nots. Softwood trees have needle leaves, slim, narrow—almost uniform in breadth. If you don't believe me, go out, consult the pine, the spruce or the fir. Hardwood trees have broad leaves of various shapes—witness the oak, the ebony, the walnut, the mahogany, and so on."—Mail.

Forms Attraction for Tourist.

The picturesque statue of Kamehameha the Great, "Napoleon of the Pacific," stands between the old royal palace and the Judiciary building in Honolulu, capital of the territory of Hawaii, illuminated every night with the opening of the winter tourist season. It depicts a brown-skinned warrior wearing his wonderful golden feather cloak, the finest to be seen anywhere in the world. The illumination



—Courtesy Travelogue Bureau.

by night will make the statue one of the best remembered civic center objects to hosts of travelers who annually visit the paradise of the Pacific.

No Lack of Advice.

"There are a great many people in this world who don't know what's good for them."

"Perhaps so," replied the cynical man, "but they always have plenty of neighbors who would gladly tell them what is good for them if they would only listen."

No Joke.

Appearances are deceitful. The plate on the outside of many a Big Gun's private office says: "Push." But if you want to know why the Big Gun occupies his position, you will have to look at the plate on the inside of the door. It says: "Pull."

Almost.

Circumstances occasionally force a man to admit that other people's troubles are almost as great as his own.—New York Globe.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 4

JESUS FEEDS FIVE THOUSAND.

LESSON TEXT—John 6:1-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. 6:11.

This parable marks the high level of the year of our Lord's popularity. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded in all four gospels. Be sure to use a good harmony. The returning twelve (Matt. 11:1) are taken by their master to a desert place that they might find rest (Mk. 6:31) and that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist (Matt. 14:1-12). The multitude would not grant them the right use of their leisure, but flocked to this retreat in the desert. They followed that they might listen to his gracious words, and perhaps behold some new wonder (v. 2). Carlisle said he saw in England "forty millions, mostly fools."

Jesus saw the multitude, and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with compassion which took a tangible form of service. Mark tells us (6:34) that Jesus was first of all teaching the multitude. It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man. We also infer from this that the soul of a man is of more value than his body. It is not enough, however, to say, "God bless you, be warm and fed" when a man is hungry. St. John is the only one to tell us of the conversation with Philip. Philip lived in Bethsaida near by, yet to feed this multitude was to him too great a task, even with his knowledge of the resources (vv. 5, 6).

We should not be surprised at Philip's slowness of faith. Moses in a like manner was once nonplussed as to how to feed the multitude in the wilderness. (Num. 11:21-23). It is not so much how great the need nor how little the resources; rather, it is little given over to God? Andrew, who had revealed Jesus unto Peter, discovers as though in desperation a boy whose mother had thoughtfully provided him with a lunch, consisting of five barley biscuits and two small herring (v. 9); at least that much remained. This is a great commentary upon the tide of interest at this time, that the boy should not have eaten his entire lunch, for the boy's hunger is proverbial. It seems as though Jesus emphasizes the helplessness of the disciples in order that he may show his power. His command "Give ye them" (Mk. 6:37) teaches us that we are to give such as we have, and not look to others nor to do our charity by proxy (Prov. 11:24-25). Again the Saviour asks his disciples as though he would teach them the resources of his kingdom. Give what you have, and he will bless and increase it to the supplying of the needs of a multitude. The secret of success was when he took up the loaves, and "looking up," God also saw that day and blessed it. We need to observe the systematic procedure. The people are seated or reclining upon the ground in ranks or in companies, the master blessing and breaking the boy's cakes, giving first to the disciples. God works miracles through human agencies only. The result of this systematic procedure was that they were all satisfied, "filled" (v. 12). Luke adds that "all did eat" (Lk. 9:17). Not alone, however, was there divine order and lavishness, but there were economy and thrift as well, for Jesus gave careful direction as to the fragments. The lavishness is shown by the fact that the baskets into which the fragments were gathered were each probably large enough in which to sleep. This conservation process was a stinging rebuke to the improvident orientals and to present-day prodigals of that wonderful bounty with which God has blessed our land. God gives to us that we may use for other. Joy lies unless it is shared. Jesus is the living bread (John 6:48), and will satisfy hunger and life even as bread generates in the human body heat, vitality and power; so he would still feed the hungry soul of mankind. We have at hand the word, and it is still for that men die in the deepest, truest sense of that word. The poverty and perplexity of the disciples in this great need are being repeated over and over today, and yet it is absurd. We have not enough of amusements, mental activities and social service will not feed them, but when we break unto them the Living Bread, they have enough and to spare. The difficulty with the distribution of material bread for the needs of mankind is not that there is not enough grain, but rather that in the process of distribution certain companies of men can control the fruits of the earth, and withhold them from the consumer for their own profit. Is there not a parable in this for the church in that it is so much concerned with its own joys, pleasures and profits that it is withholding from the mass of mankind, especially in the foreign field, the bread which alone can bring life and immortality to light? The words of the late Dr. Maltbie Babcock are appropriate in this connection: "Back of the loaf is the snowy flour, and back of the flour the mill, and back of the mill is the wheat and the shower, and the sun and the Father's will."

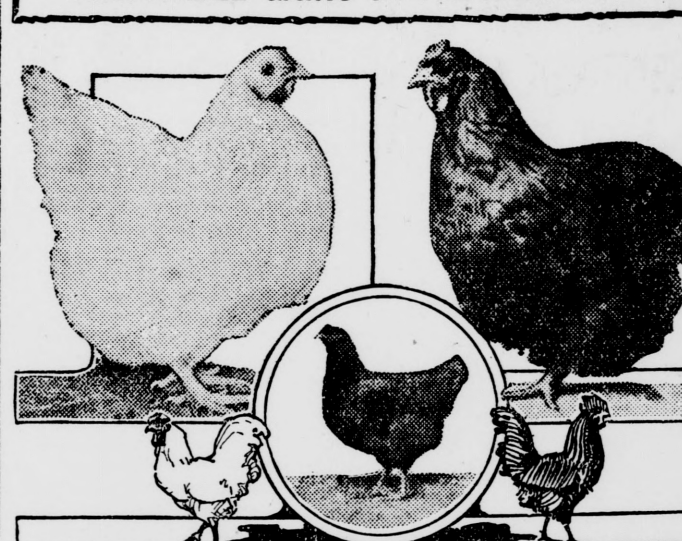
Summary: (1) The hope of the world's salvation is in the wonderful power of God in multiplying the little we give to him in the way of service.

(2) If we bring no gift, how can God bless man? Compare this boy's service with the service of the little maid in Naaman's household.

(3) Conservation of the fragments, using well or wasting the fragments of time, of opportunity, etc., makes all the difference between success and failure.

(4) Let nothing be lost. The refuse of petroleum is today worth more than the oil product.

PROFITABLE GAINS IN FATTENING PENS



WYANDOTTE, RHODE ISLAND RED AND ORPINGTON.

In order to make the most economical gains it is necessary to have the utility or heavy breeds of fowl. The lighter breeds, as Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas, etc., do not, as a rule, make profitable gains in the fattening pen. Cockerels of the breeds of Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Game, Dorkings, etc., are usually preferred. When a bird is between three and four months of age it makes the greatest gain when put in a fattening pen or crate. If the market demands a heavy bird it would be necessary to leave them on the range a little longer, as there is a limit to the time that a bird can be profitably confined in the feeding pen.

The most economical gains are usually made the first two weeks of feeding, and there is seldom much profit in feeding longer than three weeks.

We have known birds left in the crate for four or five weeks to be thinner after being fed that length of time than they were at the end of the second week, says a writer in an exchange.

Crate fattening will increase the weight of a bird by one pound or a trifle more in three weeks, the exact amount depending on the type of bird, the kind of feed, and the carefulness of the feeder. When fed on a mixture of finely ground grain, mixed to a batter in skim milk or buttermilk, flesh of the highest quality is produced.

Chickens are not the only kind of fowl that are fattened in pens or crates. In most of the poultry-fattening establishments will be found a large number of turkeys, and possibly some water fowl.

METHODS OF PICKING FROZEN COMBS AND WATTLETS

Troubles Largely Due to Poor Condition of Fowl and Dampness—Closed Houses Are Bad.

Suggestions Given as to Successful Poultry Practices.

Much Depends on Whether Fowls Are for Future Consumption or for Immediate Use—Fowls Keep Better If Not Drawn.

Dry picking and wet picking are the two general methods used in dressing poultry, depending upon whether the birds are for future consumption or immediate use.

"Successful dry picking depends on the proper sticking of the fowl," said F. E. Fox of the poultry department in the Kansas State Agricultural college, "as the longer the bird is left after sticking, the harder the feathers set. Dry picking takes a trifle longer, but if the sale of the fowl is to be delayed for any reason, as by shipment or storing, it should be dry-picked."

"When the fowls are dry-picked they are bled by thrusting a sharp knife through the mouth into the jugular vein is pierced. Blood will immediately begin to flow from the mouth. The brain is then pierced through the eye. This loosens the nerves that have control over the feathers. After this portion of the brain has been paralyzed the feathers readily yield themselves to the hands of the picker."

There are two general methods of dry-picking poultry, the bench method and the string method. Commercially, the bench method is generally preferred.

"Poultry keeps better if it is not drawn. The head should be neatly wrapped in paper, and the feet left intact."

"If the fowl is for immediate use, it is a trifle quicker to scald it and use the wet method of picking. In this method the 'bloom' is spoiled and the fowl will not keep so well. All scaled fowls are immediately drawn. In cold weather one can send the birds almost any distance by parcel post."

TROUGHS USED FOR FEEDING

Domineering Fowls Keep Timid Ones Back—Best to Scatter Grains in Deep, Clean Litter.

There are domineering hens in every flock which keep the timid ones in a constant state of fear and subjection. When food is given in a trough the hens can eat their fill, the domineering hens keep some of the others back and often eat twice as much as their share, while the less fortunate ones do not get enough. The result is both fat and skinny fowls in the same flock—which is always undesirable.

The way to avoid it is not to feed in troughs entirely, but to feed pretty largely of dry grains, cracked grains and seeds, and scatter them in a deep, clean litter that compels every hen to hunt and scratch for her share, thus giving each one an equal opportunity.

GREEN FEEDS ARE ESSENTIAL

Ample Provision for These Should Be Made on Runs Where Fowls Go Daily—Don't Be Stingy.

Green feeds are just as necessary. On the farm there should be an ample provision of these, in runs that the fowls go on daily. If unfortunately, these have been overlooked, give them all refuse cabbage, lettuce, or roots cut up fine, and don't be stingy with them either.

CHICKENS OF HIGH QUALITY

Cost of Feed for Purebreds Not Any More Than That for Scrubs—Eggs Are Different.

It doesn't cost a cent more to feed a flock of high quality than a flock of poor quality, and a good flock of purebred birds will give you eggs of sufficient quality to sell for hatching purposes at fancy prices rather than to your grocer at market prices.

REMEDY FOR SICK CHICKENS

Epsom Salts Is Most Effective for Ailing Fowls—Half a Teaspoonful Is Standard Dose.

Epsom salts is one of our most effective remedies for sick chickens. Salts act best if the fowl has been starved for half a day or so before giving.

Half a teaspoonful to a grown fowl is a standard dose. Sometimes more or less is indicated.

It is claimed that 100 pounds of fresh hen manure contains 50 pounds water, 16 pounds organic matter, 50 pounds ash.

Analysis shows that poultry manure contains 2.43 per cent phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent potash, and 3.85 per cent water.

Analysis Shows Fertilizer to Be Rich in Phosphoric Acid, Potash and Nitrogen.

It is claimed that 100 pounds of fresh hen manure contains 50 pounds water, 16 pounds organic matter, 50 pounds ash.

Analysis shows that poultry manure contains 2.43 per cent phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent potash, and 3.85 per cent water.

A DIFFERENCE IN THE INVESTMENT

The Western Canada Farm Profits Are Away in Excess.

Mr. George H. Barr, of Iowa, holds seven sections of land in Saskatchewan. These he has fenced and rented, either for pasture or cultivation, all paying good interest on the investment.

Mr. Barr says that farm land at home in Iowa is held at \$150 per acre. These lands are in a high state of cultivation, with splendid improvements in houses, barns, stables and silos, and yet, the revenue returns from them are only from two to three per cent per annum on investment.

Last year, 1915, his half share of crop on a quarter section in Saskatchewan, wheat on new breaking, gave him 35 per cent on the capital invested—\$25,000 an acre. The crop yield was 35 bushels per acre. This year the same quarter-section, sown to Red Fife on stubble gave 3,298 bushels. His share, 1,643 bushels of 1 No. 1 corn at \$1.50 per bushel, gave him \$2,464.50.

Seed, half the twine and half the threshing bill cost him \$45,000. Allowing a share of the expense of his annual inspection trip, charged to this quarter-section even to \$110.00, and he has left \$2,000.00, that is 50 per cent of the original cost of the land. Anyone can figure up that an average acre crop will pay, not 2 or 3 per cent on investment, as in Iowa, but the total price of the land. Mr. Barr says: "That's no joke now."

Mr. Barr was instrumental in bringing a number of farmers from Iowa to Saskatchewan in 1913. He referred to one of them, Geo. H. Kortan, a tenant farmer in Iowa. He bought a quarter-section of improved land at \$32,000 an acre near Hanley. From proceeds of crop in 1914, 1915, 1916, he has paid for the land. Mr. Barr asked him a week ago: "Well, George, what shall I tell friends down home for you?" The reply was: "Tell them I shall never go back to be a tenant for any man." Another man, Charles Halch, realized \$18,000 in cash for his wheat crops in 1915 and 1916.

Mr. Barr when at home devotes most of his time to raising and dealing in live stock. On his first visit of inspection to Saskatchewan, he realized the opportunity there was here for grazing cattle. So his quarter-sections, not occupied, were fenced and rented as pasture lands to farmers adjoining. His good luck is: "Let nature supply the feed all summer while cattle are growing, and then in the fall, take them to the farmsteads to be finished for market. There is money in it."—Advertisement.

Good Old Patrons. Willis—Do you think a knowledge of the Bible is necessary for a businessman nowadays?

Gillis—Yes, indeed; ignorance of it cost Bump, the mail order man, a hundred last week. Some fellow copied a lot of names out of Chronicles and sold it to Bump as a mailing list and Bump sent out circulars of his new safety razor to half a hundred patriarchs of the Old Testament before he got wise.—Judge.

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sours, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again. Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Masculine Form. "What is the masculine equivalent of feminine intuition?"

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless

chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Large Melon.

Joe Arnold of Weatherford, Tex., raised a watermelon that weighed 106 pounds.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops. Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the troops. Shown in the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere 25c. Try it today. Adv.

Translated.

"Maybelle used a lot of make-up on her face."

"Now I shall call it make-out."

Dr. Perry's "Dead Shot" is powerful and prompt. It kills the pain, only is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No cure necessary. Adv.

American gloves are in demand in China.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

STUDENT DONOR OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL MATERIALS

Mr. Harold W. Dorsey, of Dover, a member of the senior class at Delaware College, has recently presented to the college library an interesting collection of documents relating to the history of Delaware. They comprise a History of the State of Delaware, by Francis Vincent, 1870; a series of fifteen pamphlets of about thirty pages each, dealing with Dutch and Swedish settlements, the geography of Delaware, etc., a "Report of the Committee of the General Assembly on Military Interference with the Election in Delaware, November 4, 1863", dated at Dover, 1863, which contains the journal of the committee and the testimony taken before them; a Historical Sketch of the Wilmington Library, with the Constitution, By-Laws, etc., 1865; finally, a life of C. L. Vallandigham, by Rev. J. L. Vallandigham, published in 1872. Mr. Dorsey is doing his major work at the college in the department of history and government.

A NEW PRIZE IN HISTORY OF THE PENINSULA

The trustees of the V. H. Purnell Memorial fund have decided to offer this year for the first time the "Old Home Prize," for the best essay on some topic in the history of Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The conditions of the contest have recently been published at the college. The competition is open to all students of the college, and is to be awarded for a scholarly essay of about 2500 words, which must be completed and in the hands of Professor Vaughn, head of the department of history, by May 21. Such subjects as "Taxation in Delaware," "Lotteries in Delaware," "Chesapeake and Delaware Canal," "History of New Castle," "History of Lewes," "Peninsular Methodism," "Delmarvia in Poetry and Fiction," have been suggested by the department of history.

BENNETT PRIZE AGAIN OFFERED
The competition for the Bennett prize in Government has been opened at Delaware College. The essay presented in competition for the prize must be in the field of "government and free institution," according to the conclusions prescribed by the donors. The award is made at commencement. Such topics as the Short Ballot, The Constitutions of Delaware, Labor Unions in Politics, Double Taxation, Party Platforms, Social Insurance, have been suggested.

SMYRNA STUDENT ELECTED BUSINESS MANAGER OF FARMER

Clyde S. Holland, a former Smyrna High School student, and a member of the class of 1916 at Delaware College, was recently elected business manager of the Delaware College Farmer. Holland was assistant business manager last year.

AGRICULTURAL CLUB ADOPTS NEW PLAN

The Agricultural Club of Delaware College recently re-organized its program committee, appointing John Hopkins, Jr., 1917, editor of the Delaware Farmer and one of the leading agricultural students, as chairman, and reaching a decision to hold its meeting once every two weeks instead of weekly. The committee presented its first program at the meeting on Thursday, February 23, before a large crowd. Mr. N. N. Blakely, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, delivered an address on "Women Factors in Transportation which Affect the Farmer"; John A. Hopkins, Jr., spoke on "Some Phases of Agricultural Economics"; and Homer Savin, 1917, read a review of current events. Refreshments were served.

NEW CASTLE STUDENT ELECTED FRESHMEN PRESIDENT

George Madden, of New Castle, has been elected president of the freshmen class at Delaware College, to succeed Bayard Carter, resigned. Madden is pursuing the agricultural course. He has been a member of the Delaware College orchestra, and belongs to the local chapter of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

LECTURE ON YELLOWSTONE PARK

On Saturday the 24th, which was an "Open Night" at the Women's College, Dean Robinson gave a lecture on "The Yellowstone Park". Nearly a hundred slides were shown, giving the students glimpses of river, geyser, rock formations, and flora and fauna of the great National Park.

INTERESTING CHAPEL EXERCISES AT WOMEN'S COLLEGE

There have been several interesting chapel events at the Women's College of Delaware this past week. On Monday the Junior class in Education gave their impression of some of the Philadelphia schools which they have visited under the guidance of Professor Rich. Miss Jefferies, of Wilmington, told of the excellent high school equipment; Miss Dawson, of Elkton, spoke of the grammar school recitations to which they had listened; and Miss Ledenhan gave her impression of the excellent discipline that was everywhere apparent. On Tuesday Dr. Rowan gave the last of his four talks on the book of Ruth. This week he dwelt on the quaint customs referred to therein. The talk on "Clothes" given by Miss Powell on Wednesday contained much that was suggestive. On Washington's Birthday Dean Robinson spoke on "Patriotism." The Dean dwelt on the suggestion that patriotism might be interpreted, not only as duty to country, but as duty to those most immediately surrounding us, our neighbors. Considering for others as the key-note to her talk.

MAXWELL

New and used cars. Time payments and trades considered.

GILBERT H. HAYDEN, TOWNSEND, DEL.

MARMADUE MOTOR CO., 11th & West St., Wilmington Del.

ODESSA

Miss Minnie Armstrong, of Newark, spent Sunday at home.

Walter Wiest, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Blanche Wiest spent Sunday with friends in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Ely, of Baltimore, is the guest of Miss Cornelia Townsend.

Mrs. Alvah Price and children are visiting her mother, near Middletown.

Norman Wright and wife, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her father, J. W. Watkins.

Mrs. Clarence April and daughter, of Wilmington, are visiting her mother, Mrs. R. J. Mailey.

Miss Reba Thornton, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents, David Thornton and wife.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "Preparing Happy Memories," leader, Miss Isabella Smith. Everybody welcome.

An illustrated lecture on the "Study of Pictures" will be given in St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 8th, by Miss Harriett Winslow, of Delaware College, under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers Association. Every one is invited to be present, no admission will be charged.

Bad Moving Day

Thursday last was one of the most disagreeable moving days that this section has experienced in many years, and only those who were compelled to move attempted to make the change. Snow fell in great quantities and the dirt roads were in a terrible condition making it almost impossible for a team with a light load to pass over them.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Saturday, February 24th.—Public Sale of stock and farming implements, by Levi Watson, on the farm of Phillip Watson, deceased, on the road from Pine Tree to Blackbird. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert Kumpel, on the "Jefferson Farm," on the road leading from McDonough to Port Penn. D. P. Hutchison, Auctioneer, C. B. Pool, Inside Clerk, Henry Kronemer, Outside Clerk.

Monday March 5th, 1917.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc., by John D. Gill, on the Drummond Farm, in "Middle Neck" Cecil County, Md. Eugene Racine Auc.

WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 1917.—Public sale of stock, farming implements, etc. by George W. Hurd in "Vance's Neck."

Hearing on Taxation Bills

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives will hold a public hearing on House Bills, Nos. 339 and 363, Wednesday morning, March 7th, 10.30 o'clock, at Dover. Every progressive Delawarean who wants to see a more equitable taxation system on the statutes, should be present and be prepared to show by his voice and his presence that our State wants to be bigger, brighter and better.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Registered Berkshire Pigs with Papers, \$10. P. B. MESSICK.

FOR RENT—Small Garage, large enough for one large car. Possession at once. M. D. WILSON.

I have a 132-acre farm for sale four miles from Middletown, on stone road 1/2 mile from tomato factory; this farm is going to be sold in less than sixty days. Price is right. Also, the Crockett farm one of the best farms in that neighborhood; this farm will be sold in less than sixty days.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR., Real Estate Broker, North Broad St., Middletown.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Sutes)

ESTATE OF MARY P. STEVENS
Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Mary P. Stevens, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Harvey L. Cooper and Joseph G. Brown on the Twenty-fifth day of January A. D. 1917, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrators without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrators on or before the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf. ADDRESS: CHAS. W. BUSH, ESQ., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WILMINGTON, DEL. HARVEY L. COOPER, JOSEPH G. BROWN, ADMINISTRATORS.

Estate of Carolina Clinton Browne
Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Carolina Clinton Browne, late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1916, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executor without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Executor on or before the eighteenth day of December A. D. 1917, or abide by the law in this behalf. Address: Martin B. Burris, Middletown Delaware. Martin B. Burris, Executor.

DAY OF REVOLUTIONS PAST

Education Must Take the Place of the Antiquated Methods of Making Changes in Government.

The machine gun and the high explosive shell have ended the days of successful revolutions, according to Stanley J. Weyman, the English author of "The House of the Wolf," "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe." According to Mr. Weyman's view no rebellion by the people can ever hope to be successful in the larger nations now.

"Against the muskets and cannon of old days naked hands and makeshift weapons could prevail. If only lent strength and numbers were sufficient. But today, when half a dozen machine guns, handled by twice as many experts, can mow down hundreds in a minute; when even a single high-explosive shell can wreck half a village, when everything that has to do with these weapons, with the munitions that feed them, and the airplanes that guide them, is technical to a degree, of what avail are the scattered rifles and barricades of the people, the regiments hastily levied and scantily armed? Of none. Before the muzzles of a few machine guns the toilers of Ghent and Liege and Antwerp, cities famed in the past for their turbulence, are hurried into slavery well-nigh unresisting.

"For they know resistance to be hopeless. And so it is, and must be. As long as a mere handful of men trained in the use of these engines remains faithful, despotism may sit secure, be the people never so impatient. Only from outside, only by the use of equal weapons, only by other nations, can the yoke be broken and the people be freed."

STERN CALL ON ENGINEERS

Italian Army Had to Fight Nature as Well as the Forces to Which it Was Opposed.

A recent message from the fleet headquarters of the Italian army says that the transportation romance of this 450-mile mountain front, set down in cold, hard figures, reads thus: 2,448 miles of railroad rebuilt or repaired; 590 miles of new railroad built; 150 miles of airline cables stretched for the telegraphic system; 30,000 miles of telephone wire put up; 10,000 new troops, hospital and freight buildings erected; 200 miles of narrow gauge railroad laid in or behind the trenches; 10 new bridges thrown across rivers and precipices to accommodate 2,040 miles of operating road.

The work is credited to 120 civil engineers of the government department of public works, aided by army engineers proper; likewise by 200,000 workmen and 100,000 army mules, hitched to 50,000 wagons.

The foregoing is the first official record of the exact extent of the construction work on this front, carried on steadily for 18 months, despite enemy artillery, avalanches, snowfalls, rains, floods, frost, lack of material and all of the other ills by which engineers are beset.

Public Sale

The undersigned intending making a change in Farming will sell the following without reserve.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14th, at 12 o'clock, M.

On the James McCoy farm on the road from Summit Bridge to Chesapeake City north of the Canal.

The following described personal property to-wit:

6 Head of Horses, Colts.

Nos. 1 and 2. BOB and BARNEX, pair bay horses coming five years old, will weigh about 2800 lbs. will work single or double, true to pull, never been stuck with a load.

No. 3. FRANCIS, chestnut sorrel mare 12 years old, will work anywhere, afraid of nothing City or Country, and elegant brood mare, mother of Bob, in foal by Mr. Clarinoids Percheon horse.

No. 4. DIKE, bay horse 10 years old a little undersized but he don't know it, will drive single or double will work anywhere.

Nos. 5 and 6. Pair of yearling by pure bred Percheon Horse, nice size.

23 CATTLE

Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Grade Holstein and Jersey, these cows are 8 years old and no older.

No. 4. Pure bred guernsey cow, this cow is 6 years old, gave 1596 lb. of milk in 30 days, testing 4-6.

No. 5. Grade Guernsey cow coming 4 years old, a fair cow.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Guernsey Cows 3 years old, as fine as I ever raised.

No. 9. Guernsey Heifer, 2 years old calf by her side, a fine one, the flower of the flock.

Nos. 10 and 11. Guernsey Heifers, 2 years old, will make first class cows.

No. 12. Grade Guernsey Heifer, coming 2 years old.

Nos. 13 and 14. Guernsey Heifer yearling.

No. 15. Pure bred Guernsey Bull, this Bull is out of No. 4, calved Dec 24, 1916, good enough to head any herd and yearling heifers.

These cattle are fine size and high class in every respect. Will be glad to show these cattle to any one before day of sale.

CARRIAGES

One 2 seat carriage, all in order, one wire wheel top Buggy, in good order.

Terms of Sale

All sums of \$30 and under the cash over that amount a credit of 9 months will be given purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser. Interest added from day of sale.

BOYD MCCOY.

W. S. Armstrong, Auc. R. T. Cann, Clerk.

NOTICE!

1917 Dog License Tags are now ready at the Town Clerk's Office.

D. W. STEVENS, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1917.

At 12 o'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL those three certain lots or pieces of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, county and state aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1 beginning at the intersection of the southeasterly side of Maryland avenue and the northeasterly side of Bird street; thence southeasterly by Bird street, sixty-eight feet to Nancy street; thence northeasterly by Nancy street, parallel with Maryland avenue, fifteen feet to a corner; thence northwesterly, parallel with Bird street, sixty-eight feet to the said side of Maryland avenue, thence thereby southwesterly, fifteen feet to the place of beginning, with the right and privilege of taking water at all times from the pump at the rear of this lot, and of ingress, egress and regress for that purpose.

No. 2 beginning at a point in the southeasterly side of Maryland avenue, to a corner of lot No. 1 above described and at the distance of fifteen feet north-easterly from the northeasterly side of Bird street; thence southeasterly, parallel with Bird street, sixty-eight feet to the northeasterly side of Nancy street; thence by it northeasterly, parallel with Maryland avenue, sixteen feet to a corner; thence northwesterly parallel with Bird street, sixty-eight feet to the said side of Maryland avenue, and thence thereby southwesterly, sixteen feet to the place of beginning.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Nellie H. Zelazowska, and Paul Zelazowski, her husband, Mortgagees, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 15th, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Ais Rule Inquisition, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

THE THIRD DAY OF MARCH, 1917.

At 12 o'clock M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot or place of land situated in Christiana hundred, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a small hickory by the late Rachel Gould's; thence southeasterly to a post; thence by the lands of the said Rachel Gould's, south eighty-two degrees east, forty-six and one-half perches to a black oak, co. ner of land late of Isaac Pierson; thence by the said north twelve d-grees east, thirty-seven perches to a post; thence north eighty-two degrees west, forty-two perches to a post by the run; thence south eighteen and one-half degrees west, thirty-seven perches to the place of beginning. Containing about ten acres of land.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Newton P. Taylor, Administrator of David W. Taylor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 21, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,

THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1917.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain piece, parcel or lot of land with a two story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Third street at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet and seven inches, easterly from the easterly side of Lombard street, and running thence easterly with said side of Third street sixteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Lombard street, through the centre of the easterly party wall of adjoining house one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third street, sixteen feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lombard street, through the centre of the westerly party wall adjoining house one hundred feet. Be the contents thereof what they may

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thekla Nurnberg, administratrix of the goods and chattels of Matthias J. Nurnberg, deceased, mortgagor, and Thekla Nurnberg, wife of Matthias J. Nurnberg, surviving mortgagor and their tenants, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 13, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Lev Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON THURSDAY,

THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1917.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, being lot No. 8 on plot of Glynnrich, bounded as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on northwesterly side of Maryland avenue, 500 feet east of du Pont road, thence easterly along Maryland avenue, 50 feet and extending that width northerly to a depth of 140 feet. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A. Bailey, administratrix of Mary Arabella Bailey, deceased mortgagor, and Laura L. Brad-dock and Mary A. Bailey, executors of Abner Bailey, deceased mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 9, 1917.

Fogel & Burstan's One Week Hosiery Sale

Merchandise of all kinds just jumping! Higher and scarce too! Luckily for our patrons we had bought ahead in HOSIERY—laid in a year ago stocks for Ladies, Men and Children—after repeated warnings from manufacturers of coming advances.

Europe's mills idle nearly 3 years! Millions of workers, dead, wounded, or prisoners. Even for years after peace she will need to use all she makes, and buy more from the U. S. Therefore for years yet—only higher prices. So we beg our customers to take advantage of this sale, for we will not be able soon to buy wholesale for the prices we are now selling at retail!

Onyx, Black Cat, Luxite and American Lady Hosiery

So long as our stocks last, these well-known high-grade makes of Hosiery go at the OLD PRICES!

For This Week Only

Ladies' white and black cotton Hose, full value 25c a pair—now 3 pairs for 50c.

Ladies' fine Lisle thread Hose, white & black value 35c, now 25c.

Ladies' highly mercerized Lisle gauze Hose, white and black, good value 50c per pair, now 35c a pair, 3 pairs \$1.00.

A good ladies' Lisle black stocking, good value, 50c, now 35c, still finer ones, 65c value, now 50c.

Ladies' silk stocking in black, white and various colors, good 50c values, now 35c.

A white and black silk Hose, good 75c value, now 50c.

Ladies' \$1.00 black and white silk Hose in plain or ribbed tops—now 75c.

Also a choice selection of high class Ladies' silk stockings in all colors, real value \$1.25, now \$1.10.

We have also a fine assortment in odd sizes for stout ladies, cotton or silk, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Besides all these, we have a large assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Hosiery of every description, far too many to notice here—and all at old prices.

But we must say again—positively we cannot duplicate this sale, for we cannot now buy these Hosiery wholesale for the figures we are offering them at retail. This is our last Hosiery Sale at old prices! We trust our old and new patrons will not miss this chance.



Announcing FACTORY EXHIBIT and SPECIAL SALE of

Stieff and Other Pianos

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 12th, 1917

—AT—

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

MAIN STREET, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m.

to 5 p. m.